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A Love Song.

Oh, warm sweet breath of the Southern wind!
Blow softly o'er the sea,
Bearing my kisses to lips that wait—
Wait for kisses from me.

Under the roses, white and red,
My love is watching the moon;
The stars of the skies are watching her eyes,
That are deep as the skies of June.

Rose and lily, watching her cheek,
Chant from their hiding place:
"Hail to the queen of the lily and rose,
With the rose and lily face!"

Oh, swift, sweet messenger! come back,
Come back from over the sea,
Bringing the kisses that pure, sweet lips
Gave you in trust for me.

A Day of Summer Beauty.

Out in the golden summer air,
Amid the purple heather,
A woman sat with drooping head,
And hands close knit together;
Never a bitter word she said,
Though all her limbs looked cold and dead—
Cold in the glowing haze that lay
Over the fair green earth that day,
That day of summer beauty.

Far, far away, where leafy woods
Touched the blue sky, cloud riven,
A thousand birds rang out life's bliss
In jubilee to heaven;
How could the poor, cold, withered throat
Carol echoes to each soft note?
Every soul must pay life's cost—
Her deepest silence praised God most,
That day of summer beauty.

Too chilled her soul, too worn, to feel
Summer delight acutely;
While earth was praising God aloud,
Her patience praised him mutely.
Her narrow life of thought and care,
Not life to live, but life to bear;
Contented that her soul was sad,
While all God's soulless things were glad,
That day of summer beauty.

And where she stayed, a dusty speak
In gorse and heather glory,
A weary spirit watched and read
The pathos of her story;
A spirit, doubt oppressed and worn,
Had found another more forlorn,
That, trustful, stayed, nor sought to guess
Life's meanings, which are fathomless,
Through all the summer beauty.

The General's Address.

A Story of the Dark Days of the Revolutionary War.

The sufferings of the American army during the Revolutionary war were severe. The American Congress was accused of not treating the army fairly, and at one time there was great danger that the troops would leave the field Washington appealed to Congress at this juncture, but no heed was paid to his request. In writing to the secretary of war on the subject he said: "Only conceive the mortification the troops must suffer (even the general officers), when they cannot invite a French officer or traveling acquaintance to a better dinner than bad whisky (and not always that) and a bit of beef without vegetables will afford them."

Congress, though it professed a desire that the army should receive justice, declared its inability to do anything until the separate States were consulted. A committee appointed to make known their grievances to Congress returned and reported their ill success. This report fell like fire on the suffering army, and it was evident that some decisive action would be developed before long. At length, on the tenth of March, it took form in an anonymous address that was distributed through the army, calling on the officers to meet next day to decide on the measures that should be adopted to obtain a redress of their grievances.

This address, it was ascertained years after, was written by Major Armstrong, aid-de-camp to General Gates. Its language was well calculated to set on fire the army that was already prepared for an explosion. The address commenced with the statement of the disappointment felt at the report of the indifference of the government to their rights, saying "that faith has its limits as well as its temper, and there are points beyond which neither can be stretched without sinking into cowardice or plunging into credulity." He then takes a rapid survey of the past, reciting their devotion, their sufferings, and their wrongs, and in a series of scornful questions asks them how their faith and patience have been rewarded. After arousing their indignation by this recital of their wrongs, and the contemptuous treatment with which their humble petitions had been received, he burst forth: "If this, then, be your treatment while the swords you wear are necessary for the defense of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice shall sink and your strength dissipate by division, when those very swords, the instruments and companions of your glory, shall be taken from your sides and no mark of military distinction left you but your wants, infirmities and scars? Can you then consent to be the only sufferers by this revolution, and retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedness and contempt? Can you consent to wade through the vile mire of despondency, and owe the miserable remnant of that life to charity which has hitherto been spent in honor? If you can, go; and carry with you the jests of Tories and the scorn of Whigs, the ridicule, and what is worse, the pity of the world; go, starve, and be forgotten!" But he adds: "If you revolt at this, and would oppose tyranny under whatever garb it may assume, awake, attend to your situation, and redeem yourselves. If the present moment be lost, every future effort will be in vain, and your threats then will be empty as are your entreaties now." Having thus artfully kindled the passions of the army, he boldly sketched out the only course to pursue. "Draw up," he says, "a last remonstrance, and tell Congress with them rests the responsibility of the future; that if redress is not given, and peace returns, nothing but death shall separate you from your arms; if the war continues, you will retire to some unsettled country to smile in turn, and 'mock when their fear cometh.'"

This address, so well adapted to stir up the passion and bring about sudden and violent action, had been scattered through the army without the knowledge of Washington. When at last it was brought to him and he read it over, a cloud dark as midnight settled on his countenance—the day of evil, which he so long dreaded, may, had foretold, had at last come. The labor of seven long years was in a moment to be overthrown. The earthquake had opened at his very feet, and he gazed with sinking heart into the gloomy abyss. The worst of it was, there was not an assertion or statement in that fiery address that he could contradict. The appeal alone to redress themselves he could not meet, and this could be done only by a counter appeal to their patriotism and their faith in his promise, that had never been broken. But the first great object was to gain delay. The meeting had been called for the next day, on purpose that no time should be given for passion to subside and cooler counsels prevail. Washington was too sagacious to attempt to prevent the meeting, as he had authority to do. Force he knew would only intensify the feeling that prevailed. Things had plainly come to a crisis, and to meet it successfully required great prudence. Hence he must have time to mature his plans, and so postponed the meeting till Saturday, four days in advance. To this no one could object, but the leaders in the movement saw that it boded evil for them. In the meantime he sent for his generals to meet him, to consult on the proper course of action. It was a cold, chilly day on which they assembled, and the old open fireplace was heaped with blazing logs before which Washington was slowly pacing when the generals one after another rode up—Wayne, and Putnam, and Sullivan entered one after another; Steuben from over the river; while the veterans Knox and Green rode up together from the south. Others arrived from near the camp ground, until as noble a group as ever gathered around a chieftain stood around Washington. Could this old room speak and tell what passed at that sad and solemn council, it would tell of noble devotion and patriotism such as the world has seldom witnessed. It was finally resolved that Washington should attend the meeting and open it in person. It was arranged that immediately after his address "Old Put" should move that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions expressing the feelings of the meeting.

The fifteenth of March was a cold, bleak day, and the leaden clouds gave a somber hue to the wintry landscape. Snow was still on the mountain tops, and here and there lay in drifts in the hollows, as Washington and his staff began to climb the hills back of Newburgh toward the temple near the camp ground.

Washington dismounted at the door, and giving his horse to the orderly, entered the building. It was packed throughout its entire length with an anxious audience. Every eye was turned as that tall and stately form moved calmly toward the raised platform at the further end. Not a sound but his heavy footfall on the uncarpeted floor broke the profound, impressive silence of the room. As he reached the platform and stood for a moment and gazed on the assembly, his noble heart was stirred to its profoundest depths. He knew every face, and, as his eye passed from one to another, what a tide of feeling must have swept over his heart. They were his comrades in battle. How often had they closed round him in the deadly encounter, and shoulder to shoulder carried him triumphantly over the fields of his fame. Noble men were they all, on whom he had relied, and not in vain, in the hour of deadly peril. A thousand proofs of their devotion came rushing back on his memory; their toils and suffering rose before him, and the whole history of the past swept by like a moving panorama till his heart swelled over them with parental fondness. He had no word of rebuke for them—only words of affection and sympathy.

Unrolling his manuscript, he took out his spectacles, and said, in a voice choked with emotion: "You see, gentlemen, I have grown blind as well as gray in your service." One could have heard a pin fall, so breathless was the audience; while many an eye, that had never blenched in the wildest storm of battle, grew dim with tears. Every line of this immortal address reveals the stern patriot and the devoted chieftain. After referring to the anonymous address, and denouncing the author and his dark designs in unsparing language, and the meeting called in this unprecedented way, he with changed voice and manner spoke of the army, its sufferings and devotion, and then passed on to his own conduct, saying: "If my conduct heretofore has not evinced to you that I have been a faithful friend to the army, my declaration to you at this time would be equally unavailing and improper"; * * * that he had never left the side of the army except when called away by duty, but had ever been their companion in distress and danger, and adds: "As I have considered my own military reputation as inseparably connected with that of the army, as my heart has ever expanded with joy when I have heard it praised, and my indignation has arisen when the mouth of detraction has been opened against it, it can hardly be supposed at this last stage of the war that I am indifferent to its interests." But he asks: How are these interests to be preserved? Not, he plainly shows, by following the treasonable advice contained in the address. He then pledges most solemnly his utmost ability to see all their wrongs redressed, all their rights established.

He conjures them to rely on the plighted faith of their country, and taking fire as he proceeds, he exclaims: "Let me conjure you in the name of our common country, as you value your own sacred honor, as you respect the rights of humanity, as you regard the military or national character of America, to express your utmost horror and detestation of the man who wishes, under any specious pretenses, to overturn the liberties of our country, and who wickedly attempts to open the floodgates of civil discord and deluge our rising empire in blood." He closes up his stirring appeal by saying: "If you will do this, you will by the dignity of your conduct afford posterity occasion to say, when speaking of the glorious example you have exhibited to mankind: 'Had this day been wanting, the world would never have seen the last stage of perfection to which human nature is capable of attaining.'"

It was enough. The conspiracy was dead, and a deep murmur of delight ran through the audience. Removing his spectacles, he descended the platform and, moved out through the assembly, each eye following the stately form as it disappeared through the doorway. Knox immediately arose, and moved that the thanks of the officers be tendered to the commander-in-chief for his address, and "to assure him that the officers reciprocated his affectionate expressions with the greatest sincerity of which the human heart is capable." It was carried with a unanimous and loud cheer. "Old Put," as he was called, then moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions and report in half an hour. In half an hour the report was ready. The resolutions were short and spicy and to the point. They were carried by acclamation, and that was the last ever heard of the anonymous address.

BEWARE.—Let ladies beware of "lacing back," "strapping up," or whatever the correct term is, their dresses too tightly; at least when they go to court. At one of the last drawing-rooms a lady, after executing a most low and loyal courtesy to Queen Victoria, found herself quite unable to "get straight" again and actually had to be helped into an upright position.

A HUNTERS' CAMP.

A Novelty on the Centennial Grounds—Western Life as it is in Civilization.

The "Hunters' Camp" on the Centennial grounds is visited by hundreds daily. It is in a ravine and on a creek that runs through the park. A long piece of oak bark, pegged with its outer side against a tree, with an inscription carved on its inner side with a jackknife, tells the visitor that the curious structure which he sees is "The Hunters' Cabin." It is reached by crossing a bridge of two logs, and if the visitor has a cane he will probably tap on the back with it to satisfy himself that they are not flesh and blood the tin ducks and drakes floating at anchor in the stream. Safe over, he is confronted by the hunter's watchdog—a dwarfed brown bear tethered to a tree which shades the kitchen and dining-hall—a little circular wall of sooty stones, with a black iron pot hanging above it, and sharp-pointed roasting or toasting sticks leaning over its sides, and a table made of a huge strip of bark supported on four stout twigs stuck into the ground. A camp fire of logs is constantly burning, near by, and at night it casts such a light through the wooded vale that the bloodthirsty redskins dread to approach the cabin. It succeeds, also, in keeping the hunters warm these frigid July days, and proves the mortal foe of Centennial mosquitoes. The two chaps sitting at the table must be inspected before a look is taken at the cabin. They are attired in full Western hunter's costume, which is quite as outlandish as Robinson Crusoe's—coonskin cap, buckskin tunic, with fringe like a feathern flynet for a horse, breeches of the same stuff and similarly fringed, and moccasins. With sharp sticks for forks, and with Arkansas toothpicks (fourteen-inch butcher knives), they are helping themselves from wooden platters to Rocky mountain venison obtained from West Philadelphia steers, and to cracked Arrapahoe maize produced by Bucks county savages. Three times a week they have hash, and on Sundays they add the luxury of bread made of maize meal, which they grind between flat stones. Their speech does not lack the peculiar charm of Western classics. While one "'ll be tectotally chawed up for a sucked egg" if he ain't near a "gone coon" for a "chawt-a-backer," the other hopes he "may be toasted on forked lightning if he ain't spun out cleaner'n a bar's tongue of everything 'cept crumbs," and "these" he wants for "smokin'."

The cabin is salt-box shaped, entirely open in front, built of logs, and thatched with bark as hostile to water as a duck's back. Underneath the bark is a coating of palm and cedar branches to increase the warmth. This it has little difficulty in effecting, assisted by the crackling camp fire just in front of the cabin. Within are two camp lounges—the only beds. These are exactly like hospital stretchers, but having two legs at one end so as to elevate the head of the sleeper. Among the other articles displayed inside are the skin of a white polecat (declared to be the only white polecat known to have been ever seen in the United States), the stuffed head of a leopard, skins of black and grizzly bears, elk antlers, horns of Rocky mountain rams, bows, arrows, moccasins, wampum, strings of grizzly bears' claws and other curiosities captured from the Indians; rifles of auld lang syne, fish spears and fishing and trapping implements of every description, a table made of nicer bark than that in the table outside, and two objects of the shape and size of an enormous codfish, and made of plaited willow. These are smoke-houses. The feet are slipped under straps in the center, and the wearer jogs along fearless of sinking in the snow and hopeless of making a hop, step and jump over a fence. "An' do the redskins have feet as big as them?" was the innocent inquiry of a spectator. Below the cabin a dam has been constructed, the stream being thereby made broad and deep enough for the hunters to amuse themselves rowing about in the two Indian canoes which they have there. To cut the story short, this hunters' cabin, with its contents and surroundings, afford a complete illustration of the life of a Western hunter. It is improbable though that many of those daring and enduring pioneers are fortunate enough to find for their headquarters such a lovely spot as Landowne ravine.

Carrier Pigeons and Shipwrecks.

An interesting lecture on the utilization of the homing or carrier pigeon was given at the zoological gardens, Regent's park, London, recently, by Mr. Tegetmeier. After describing the origin of the pigeon voyageurs, the methods of training for the long concours, or races, the powers of flight, extending to upward of five hundred miles a day, the lecturer described the details of the pigeon post used during the siege of Paris, and stated that at the present time every fortress and fortified town in Germany was provided with flights of trained pigeons by which communications could be sent into the town, if invested by a hostile force.

He then proceeded to describe the latest application of the homing faculty of these birds—namely, the establishment of communications from lightships to the shore, so that by the use of the maritime code of signals, two or three letters stamped on the wing would convey the intelligence that assistance of any kind was desired, and would provide a means of communication when no other method was available. The experiment is being tried, in the first instance, at Harwich, and as soon as a sufficient stock of birds has been reared, it is proposed to keep relays on board the adjacent lightships, so that in case of a second wreck like that of the Deutschland, requests for assistance could be immediately conveyed to the authorities at Harwich.

London Beauties.

It is no slight work which the beauties of London have to perform, a correspondent writes. As I heard one say to another the other night, on a crowded staircase, where people had been waiting for half an hour unable to get either up or down: "We have to go to a reception and a ball yet, and this is our third party to-night." To drag around from house to house like this, night after night, requires a constitution of cast iron, and most of these fair damsels seem to have it. The first rose of the year is not a more beautiful object than some of these girls, with their perfect forms and complexions as fresh and clear as the daylight. They are beginning life without an anxiety or a care, and imagine that they will meet with nothing much worse on the road than a dull party or stupid partner; but we old stagers, who have trudged on a good way ahead, know very well the kind of entertainment which will presently be spread out before them. It seems to me that the crop of these beauties is more abundant than ever this year.

THE MENNONITES.

A Description of a Peculiar Sect in Pennsylvania—How they Live and Dress.

A correspondent writing from Lancaster, Pa., draws this picture of the Mennonites, a noted sect there: A representative Mennonite is an object of curiosity. Travelers going through this valley are puzzled to know what to make of them. Mennonite men are nearly always above the medium height. They are tall, straight, and angular. They wear their straight, black hair rather long, until it nearly reaches their shoulders. Their coats are cut straight up and down. The material is of gray wool, and is home-made. There are no buttons on their clothing, hooks and eyes being used instead. The vest is cut high; so is the shirt; and around their necks they wear black scarfs or stocks. Vests, and wide, long, straight pantaloons, looking more like a pair of bags than like pantaloons, are of brown jeans, coarsely and rudely made up. There is no style about them. The Mennonite costume consists of a black slouch hat with a very wide brim, which is worn a part of summer and all winter. The men wear heavy cowhide boots in winter. This style of dress was worn by their fathers in this valley over two hundred years ago, and has been worn ever since. The women wear black sun bonnets, lined with pasteboard slips, brown calico gowns, and black woolen capes or shawls. Their feet are covered with blue stockings knit at home from wool raised on the farm, and rough kip shoes.

The women are, as a general thing, small as compared with the stature of their husbands. Young and old dress alike, so that unless a close inspection is made a man twenty years of age can hardly be told from one fifty years old. They stand quite erect, and, like the Chinamen, resemble each other very much. The married women become plump and sluggish, and the young ladies may be ever so handsome, yet they always look plain in their domestic garb, and their black eyes and rosy cheeks are hid away under the flaps of their uncommonly large sun bonnets. They are quiet, and rarely smile. The old folks are more loquacious than the young. A fair daughter will go to church with her father and mother. She will sit between them, and look neither to the right nor to the left. At the close of the services all of them may step in leaving the building to recognize and speak to friends for a short time, but the conversation is very limited.

I visited one of their farmhouses—a small, two-story, stone house, with four small rooms and a kitchen. There was no carpet on the floors, and the furniture was neat and plain. The boards were scrubbed fresh and clean; the windows up stairs were open; the beds, puffed up with bouncing feather bolsters, looked sweet and clean; extra apparel hung on pegs in a corner, and a chest served for a wardrobe for the other clothing. The walls were white as the driven snow, and the pleasant air of the shady grove without bulged in the common paper curtains. Their diet is principally eggs and vegetables. They eat very little meat.

About fifty yards from their dwellings are their immense barns, large enough to hold a dozen of the houses they live in. These barns contain the remains of the crop of last year. The stables are filled with horses and cows, and in the outbuildings are the plain family carriage, wagons, plows, and other implements. These men are hard working farmers, sun-browned and honest, caring nothing at all about politics, and living only to till the soil, deal honestly with their neighbors, and save money. The husband is the sole manager of his household, the wife and children doing his bidding in the most minute particular. They are people of remarkably few words, speaking only when it is absolutely necessary. They would not knowingly wrong anybody. Their religion embraces the doctrine of the golden rule. One of their leading men, who has acquired a large fortune, will not take more than four per cent. for the use of his money, because, as he says, it is not fair, right, just, nor honest to receive any more. It is certain, also, that there are plenty of them who loan money to their friends and neighbors who do not ask even a bond, note, or collateral, nor do they ask for or receive any interest. They sell nothing on credit. They keep no accounts. Their verbal promise to pay is as good as a first mortgage or a government bond. They never go to law, and crime is unknown among them.

Curious Facts About Blind Tom.

Blind Tom's birthplace is Georgia, and he began to excite attention as a musician at the age of four years. All sounds afford him delight; even the crying of a child causes him to dance about in a state of ecstasy. When at home he often bit and pinched his brothers and sisters to make them emit cries of pain. If kept away from a piano, he will beat against the wall, drag chairs about the room, and make all sorts of noises. When in London a flute was procured for him of a very complicated pattern, and having twenty-two keys. He frequently rises up at night and plays this instrument, imitating upon it all sorts of sounds which he may hear at the time. Once when the agent attempted to make him stop playing a piano in a high-toned hotel at three o'clock in the morning, Tom seized him and threw him through the door. In Washington he threw a man down stairs who came into his room. When at home in Georgia he lives in a building about two hundred yards from the house, and there remains alone with his piano, playing all day and night, like one possessed with madness. Bad weather has an effect upon his music. In cloudy, rainy seasons, he plays somber music in minor chords; and when the sun shines and the birds sing, he indulges in waltzes and light music. Sometimes he will hammer away for hours, producing the most horrible discords imaginable. Suddenly a change comes over him, and he indulges in magnificent bursts of harmony taken from the best productions of the masters. Since his childhood he has been an idiot, and he played nearly as well at the age of seven as he does now; but now his repertoire is much larger, as he can play anything he has ever heard. He now plays about 7,000 pieces, and picks up new ones everywhere. It is a curious fact that he will not play any Sunday-school music if he can help it, having a great dislike for it.

Of Course.

A subscriber, says the Hartford *Post*, who signs his letter "Charles," writes us: "Something within me tells me I have genius. At dawn, at midday and eventide, I break forth in poetic song; my waking hours are musical with the lute tones of an unseen Orpheus, and in my sleep the muses bend lovingly o'er my cot. How shall I develop and perfect this inspiration—this divine afflatus—this gift of the gods?" Come down to Hartford, Charles, and peddle clams.

A Roving Life.

Young Jessup, of Philadelphia, who was killed in a duel in Colorado, possessed a roving disposition. He served in the army when fourteen years of age, and in 1866, then only twenty, he, with a single companion, started on an overland trip around the world. The journey across the plains at that time was particularly dangerous. The Indians were suspicious and resentful of the encroachment of the whites. The frontier posts were insufficiently guarded, and, as a consequence, the savages had grown bolder in their raids. The two young men left Leavenworth, Kan., with a canvas covered wagon and four light mules. For about a month they traveled entirely alone, but on the borders of Nebraska they found the Indians so bad that they found it necessary to join a train for the purpose of mutual protection. Their party numbered thirty-four in all, and for nearly three weeks the party was beset by bands of hostile Sioux, who followed them until they came to a military post. Arriving at Denver, then just rising into prominence, the two young men visited the different mining camps and towns of Colorado, skirting the mountains to Bishop's pass, and proceeded thence to Salt Lake City. Proceeding westward toward Sacramento they made frequent detours, visiting whatever was of interest by the way, now journeying alone and again joining the wagon trains they overtook. In California they explored the wonders of the Yosemite, then a comparatively unknown region, and after remaining here some time they sailed for the Sandwich islands and thence to China, Cochin China, Malacca, Ceylon and India to the Himalayas, returning half way back to Allahabad. Upon making the great journey across central India by "coolie dak"—a two-wheeled cart drawn by six-teen natives—they arrived in Bombay. Proceeding thence by steamer to Aden, and up the Red sea to Suez and through lower Egypt to Alexandria, their further journey was interrupted by a cable telegram to young Jessup announcing his mother's dangerous sickness and summoning him home by the quickest route. In all his dangerous and adventurous journey, in the hardship and exposure to which they were exposed, his companion bears witness to his chivalric disposition, his desire to protect the weak from imposition and his disposition voluntarily to assume more than his share of the hard work.

And now comes the contrast. After having been at home but a little while, Jessup went to Europe and made the grand tour. He visited all the great capitals from Paris to Vienna, from St. Petersburg to Rome. Supplied with abundant means he lived a most luxurious life and became sated with all the pleasures of continental life. His sense of manliness and his keen enjoyment of innate refinement of character that was occasionally strongly marked kept him from many of those excesses into which other young men have fallen. While living in this way he insisted on having all the appointments of his daily life as nearly perfect as might be. For him there was no middle course. Unless he could dine *en regle* in the city he preferred a bit of bacon and the freedom of the backwoods.

Some six years ago he went into business in Philadelphia, but the roaming habit had grown too strong for him to be long contented with the daily routine of office work. In 1873 he gave up his position and bought a stock farm in New Mexico, which he afterward transferred to Colorado. This sort of life seemed to suit him exactly, and on a visit to his home last winter he expressed himself well satisfied with his new occupation and his desire to make his home permanently in the West.

How to Treat Sunstroke.

Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third, or fourth day of a heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, and abuse of stimulants predispose. It is much more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in doors and where there is artificial heat, see that the room is well ventilated.

If working in the sun wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat) and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have wherever possible an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvas or broad cover when working in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, or be excused from work, especially after eleven o'clock in the morning on very hot days, especially if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place, apply cold cloths to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body.

If the person is pale, very faint, and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia (hartshorn) in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar.

He Can Vote.

A gentleman in New Orleans writes to the New York *Sun* to inquire whether a man born in the United States, the son of foreign parents not naturalized, is or is not a citizen of the United States; whether naturalization papers are in any way necessary for such a man; and whether he is eligible to the office of President. We answer that, by the very fact of birth on American soil, he is a citizen, needing no other naturalization. Whether his parents are naturalized or not makes no difference. Every man born in the United States is a citizen of the United States, unless he expatriates himself and becomes a citizen or subject of another nation. As a citizen, he has all the rights that belong to a citizen, including the right to vote under the limitations of law as to age and residence; and he is eligible to the office of President, although his father may be a foreigner, and remain such to the end of his days.

Mr. Posonby's Adventure.

Mr. Posonby, while busy in his office, was surprised by the entrance of Mrs. Posonby, who came in to say that she was going to take tea with Mrs. Bilderback and would not be home until nine o'clock, but she would leave the key under the mat at the front door so that he could let himself in when he went home, and he had better get his supper down town. Their son, Herbert, would accompany her.

Now, it so chanced that while Mrs. Posonby was thus explaining matters to her husband her hopeful son was making desperate efforts, assisted by all the dogs he could whistle up from the entire neighborhood, to get at a rat he had seen run under the front porch. Master Posonby punched with a long pole and scraped and dug with a hoe, and the nine dogs deployed at irregular intervals around the porch and along the verbena bed, scratched with might and main, yelping hysterically as they scratched, and pausing from their labors now and then to fight over the question which had dug the deepest hole, to the immeasurable delight of Master Posonby. But as the sun went down and the soft light of sunlight faded into the misty gloaming, he remembered that he had been told to lock up and join his ma at her friends'. He put the key under the door mat, and then with his head still set on capturing that rat, he brought around an old steel trap, wicked as dynamite, and having baited it liberally, set it on the porch for the benefit of the rat when it should come out. Then he carefully dismissed his allies, and stoned them in different directions lest they should go back to resume the siege and fall into his torpedo pit.

Mr. Posonby did not come home until quite late, not until his wife and son had returned and retired, tired of waiting for him. As the house was quite dark and quiet when he approached it, he naturally supposed his spouse had been detained later than she expected. He felt under the door mat for the key, but as that useful little "open sesame" was in the lock on the inside of the door, he couldn't find it. He felt further under the mat, and then thinking he might have pushed it away, began to feel around the porch for it, sweeping his hand out in circling swoops, accompanying these erratic movements with sundry exclamations and mutterings. In one of these vigorous sweeps he thrust his hand into something that lifted him to his feet. A terrible, cold, vicious something that shut down on his hand like a wild beast and just raised him up until only his tip toes touched the porch floor. The wail that broke from his pallid lips silenced all the dogs in the ward, and woke up a private night watchman who was pacing his vigilant beat on top of a salt barrel just around the corner with his eyes shut. It wakened his son, who thrust his head out of the window and shouted "fire!" in the most stentorian tones that a youth of eleven years can command. It roused his wife from her peaceful slumbers, who thrust her head out of another window and screamed "thieves!" with all the full piercing vigor of her womanly voice. It wakened his neighbors in both directions, who leaned out of their windows and shot at Mr. Posonby, who stood on the porch, dancing about in an ecstasy of agony, howling at every jump. In a moment he became calm enough to investigate; he removed the trap, explained and was admitted to the house. He explained to Mrs. Posonby, as she bandaged his wounded hand, that he thought sure it was "snakes," and when that good lady ridiculed the idea, and said there were no snakes about here, he shook his head wearily, and looked at her out of the corner of his eyes with a sweet, sad smile.

Disbanding the Army.

The position of the American army at the close of the Revolutionary war was by no means an agreeable one for the officers and men who had been so long engaged in military duty. Major North says: "The inmates of the same tent or hut for seven long years grasped each other's hand in silent agony—to go they knew not whither, all recollection of the art to thrive by civil occupation lost, or to the youthful never known, their hard earned military knowledge worse than useless—to be cast on a world long since by them forgotten. Severed from friends, and all the joys and griefs which soldiers feel; griefs while hope remained—when shared by numbers, almost joys. To go in silence and alone, and poor and helpless—it was too hard! Oh, on that sad day how many hearts were wrung. I saw it all, nor will the scene be ever blurred from my view."

The brave, generous hearted old Baron Steuben looked on the pitiful scenes with swimming eyes. Seeing Colonel Cochrane, a brave and meritorious officer, standing apart with a sad and disconsolate look, he approached him, and tried to cheer him up by saying that better times would come soon. "For myself," replied the officer, "I can stand it; but," pointing to a mere hovel, "my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have nowhere to carry them, nor even money to remove them." "Come, come," said the baron, "I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochrane and your daughters, if you please;" and leaving him standing alone, he strode away to the tavern, where he found the ladies sunk in despondency at the dismal prospect before them. The sight was too much for his benevolent heart, and emptying the entire contents of his purse on the table, he hastened away to escape their tears and blessings. As he went down to the wharf where the troops were embarking, he came upon a poor soldier, whose wounds were yet unhealed, bitterly lamenting that he had not the means to get to New York. Touched with his sufferings, the baron's hand instinctively sought his pocket, but, alas! the last cent had just been left in the miserable garret. Turning to an officer, he borrowed a dollar and gave it to the poor fellow, and hurried him aboard a sloop. Reaching the deck, the latter turned, and with tears streaming down his cheeks, exclaimed: "God Almighty bless you, baron." Soon the last tent was struck and the last gun wheeled away.

Children.

Children must be taught proper manners at table, of course, but to prohibit them from laughing or talking at their meals, is wholly unphysiological. Joyousness promotes the circulation of the blood and helps digestion. All disagreeable and uncomfortable topics should be banished from the table, and the conversation encouraged should be of the most cheerful kind.

A gentleman from Lyons, France, displays thirty-seven varieties of roses, and a new and beautiful geranium, the Zonal—Riokes Nakashima.

FUNERALS COST TOO MUCH.

We Spend More Money than we can Afford to that we May Make an Ostentatious Display.

It is very strange, the material importance we now attach to a funeral. We insist that it shall be conducted with a certain show, at a certain cost; we refuse to be content with an observation of the mere proprieties. Expensive superfluities are demanded; we do not believe we have discharged our duty to the dead, unless we have honored him or her with at least an approach to pageantry. We fancy that kinship or friendship should be expressed in a prodigal outlay; that bereavement must be reckoned by disregard of dollars and cents. Except on the score of taste, there may be no objection to this. When any member of a rich or well-to-do family dies, it is a question for relatives to decide how expensive a funeral the deceased shall have. If they wish to make a great display; if they like to render his death more conspicuous than anything in his life has been; if they want to advertise their income upon his coffin and its accompaniments, surely nobody should gainsay them. But when the dead was poor; when he leaves a family with little or no means, it is more than foolish to use the little they possess, or to incur indebtedness, in order to trick out his corpse, and to send it to the cemetery in a manner they cannot afford, and which certainly can be of no possible benefit to him. By such worse than useless extravagance they wrong his memory and themselves, and encourage a custom extremely unwise in itself and decidedly mischievous in its results.

Persons who can best afford to bury their kinsfolks or friends sumptuously, are less apt to do so than persons who cannot afford it. It is one of our national weaknesses—and a miserable weakness it is—to struggle against any and every appearance of poverty just in proportion to the degree of our poverty. We seem to be unconscious that this constitutes the real meanness which we flatter ourselves that we are avoiding. We are wont to speak of it as our pride, when any true pride would blush at it, knowing it to be nothing but the most vulgar vanity wearing a worthy name.

It would be surprising to learn how common it is for families in this and other large cities to overtax themselves to provide paraphernalia for the tomb. Not infrequently they spend every dollar that has been left, even exceeding the amount sometimes, and in many instances anticipating a large share of, if not all, the insurance upon the life of the deceased. Not a few instances might be cited in which money has been borrowed to defray funeral expenses, when, if the funeral had been modestly and properly managed, there would have been no need of borrowing at all. What an unworthy return is this to the man who has probably worked hard for years, and given himself endless anxiety to save something for his family in the event of his sudden death! Of what advantage is it to him, in his sheeted sleep, that there should be a few more flowers or carriages, that the coffin should be real rosewood, or the handles genuine silver? All has ended; all is well with him. To him money is no longer essential; whatever he has gained beyond necessary expenditure should be devoted to the service of the living.

Undoubtedly, they who so exceed their means in such *post-mortem* parade are generally influenced by good though mistaken motives. They do not know—at least, they do not think—how far such ostentation is removed from honest reverence, from veracious grief, for the loved and lost. If they could see how hollow, how pitiable, is this sacrifice of sensibility to mere display, this profanation of affection for theatric effect, they would never be guilty of it. Influenced by the spirit of imitation—by an ignoble desire to do what others do, irrespective of ability or fitness—they turn occasions which are distressing, and which should be sacred, to tawdry spectacles for idle comment and vulgar gossip.

They who lead the best, the purest, the noblest lives, care not for, indeed, they are opposed to—gaudy obsequies. They prefer, when they have acted their part and the dark curtain has descended between them and the world, that they shall be borne quietly to the grave, without pomp or circumstance. It is only the vain, the shallow, the undeserving—secretly conscious how totally unimportant their death must be, even to their own circle—who want to emphasize it with display and expenditure. It is well to shear death of the unnatural terrors with which superstition and monasticism have invested it; it is well to make it as little solemn as it may be; to view the inevitable with calmness and philosophy; but it is not well to deprive the tragedy which we must all undergo of its pathetic simpleness and awful dignity.—*New York Times.*

Brazilian Silkworms.

In the Brazilian department of the Centennial there is a very interesting display made by Senor Luis de Rezende. Upon wooden tablets arranged in a rack, Senor Rezende exhibits silkworm eggs, then silkworms, one, two, three, and so on, up to twenty-five days old—those of each day being upon a separate tablet, and cared for by an attendant. In a series of glass bottles, and preserved in spirits, are specimens of silkworms, showing each stage of silkworm existence, "from the cradle to the grave"—that is, commencing with one day old, advancing to twenty-five days old, then from beginning to spin to the formation of the chrysalis, and, finally, the emerging of the butterfly—the whole having been produced at Rio de Janeiro. Another case contains a collection of Brazilian butterflies, one of which, the *Aurota saturnia*, is a silk producer. It measures about seven inches across the wings from tip to tip, and is about five inches long. Its cocoon is much larger than that of the ordinary silkworm, and produces about five times as much silk, the latter being of a somewhat brownish cast of color.

Burning Coal Dust.

Burning coal dust as fuel is a complete success. Instead of being molded into blocks, as by the Loiseau process, the dust, in its loose condition, is shoveled into furnaces of stationary engines or locomotives. The heat obtained is equal to that from an equal weight of lump coal. The burning is effected by forcing a current of air and steam through the dust in the furnace, which prevents it from caking, increases the supply of oxygen and adds some hydrogen, all of which tends to make the combustion more vigorous. The Pottaville *Miners' Journal* estimates that one-third of all the coal which is mined is crumbled to dust and made unsaleable. Forty million tons are thought to be available for market, and much of it is close by railroad tracks. The new invention is supposed to be applicable to the use of steamships and smelting furnaces.

Brained by a Lunatic.

Mr. John Shank, a wealthy farmer, seventy-six years of age, living on Salt Fork creek, about six miles north from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, was discovered by his daughter, Eliza Shank, lying up against an old smokehouse, gasping in the agonies of death, with the blood oozing from his mouth and nose, and with the entire back of his skull mashed and crushed in a horrible manner. Miss Shank at first was petrified with horror, and then, with a piercing scream, alarmed the inmates of her home, all of whom came rushing out just in time to see the old man fall back a corpse. At first it was thought that Mr. Shank had been murdered and then murdered, but the discovery of the bloody ax with which the murder had been committed lying near the victim, and the sight immediately thereafter of Ezra Shank sauntering leisurely up from the barn, which is located not more than a dozen yards from the scene of the tragedy, together with the knowledge that he had been chopping wood not ten minutes before the crime was committed, convinced the friends of the deceased that the crime was a patricide, and that Ezra was the guilty son. This son is now forty eight years of age, and for nearly a quarter of a century has been hopelessly insane. Until very recently, however, he had never been suspected of being vicious; indeed, he had been considered perfectly harmless, and the most of the time was kept about the old homestead rather than in an asylum because of his harmlessness. He is of a powerful frame, being over six feet high and weighing upward of 250 pounds, constituting, therefore, anything but a frail antagonist in a desperate fight. His father was a man equally tall, but by no means so heavy, besides being enfeebled by his weight of nearly fourscore years.

Ezra had been of late very obstinate and lazy, and once or twice had indulged in some savage threats whenever any of the children, of whom there are ten, all grown and nearly all living at home, insisted on his doing any work. No attention, however, was paid to these threats, and Ezra was requested to take the ax and break up some wood. In compliance he took the ax, but in going to work was very sulky and would answer no questions. It is supposed that his father happened along when he felt most vicious and begun a conversation, when, with the horrible desperation of a madman, the son raised the cruel ax

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., July 27, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 *per year, in advance,* 2,50 *when not paid in advance.*

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FOR PRESIDENT :

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT :

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana.

The American people are pretty nearly unanimous that a change is needed in the national administration, and that it is about time that corruption be stopped. How then can there be a change unless by electing Tilden who is a genuine reformer? If Hayes is elected, the old gang, the Camerons, the Chandlers, Babcocks, Shepherds, and all the whiskey ring will remain where they now are under Grant, for Hayes and his platform endorse these fellows and they are running the machine to elect Hayes.

If Hayes' election does not mean the continuation of Grantism, what does it mean? The Cincinnati platform endorses Grantism and Hayes swallows the platform, smacks his lips and says its good.

There is another speck of impeachment upon the horizon. Robeson, Grant's Sec'y of Navy, has long ago been suspected of being a knavy secretary, and the democratic house has had him under investigation with a result that may demand his impeachment, too. From Washington comes the intelligence that it is the opinion of the best legal minds in the House of Representatives who have examined the evidence, that a clear case is made out against Robeson in using the naval fund to bolster up the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and that the Judiciary Committee will certainly report a resolution of impeachment at the next session of Congress. Several members of the Judiciary Committee have carefully gone over the testimony taken by the Naval Committee, the Committee on Expenditures of the Navy Department, and by the Committee on the Real Estate Pool and the Jay Cooke indebtedness, and do not hesitate to say that in their opinion a very strong case can be made against Robeson on several points. It is possible that a resolution of impeachment may be reported from the Judiciary Committee before this session closes. The leading Republicans are very much alarmed at this prospect, and they are playing a bluff game by threatening that if such a resolution is adopted by the House, the Senate will refuse to adjourn, and will compel the House to prefer articles of impeachment forthwith and try the case. Robeson himself is very much concerned, and has utterly neglected even the routine business of the department for several days.

The report prepared by Mr. Whitthorne is regarded as a very able document, and even the Republican members of the Naval Committee admit that it is a most powerful arraignment of the Secretary and his subordinates. It was signed to-day by every Democratic member of the committee without any modifications. The Republicans refused to concur, and insisted upon time being allowed them to prepare a minority report before the majority report was submitted to the House, which was, of course, granted. Robeson has prepared a whitewashing report of himself for the minority, but at least one Republican on the committee will not agree to give him an entirely clean bill of health.

Old Wendell Phillips has changed his hobby from black to red. The great champion of Sambo has taken up the cause of Sitting Bull. The great agitator has written a letter which says not a word about the African, and he is once more on the war path. This time he has left the negro to take care of himself and entered upon a defense of the Indian. He has written a letter to Gen. Sherman telling him that he has been represented at various times in the newspapers as advising the extermination of the Indians. Assuming it to be true, he launches out into a furious diatribe against Sherman ; expresses the belief that he misrepresents the army, and "disgraces the profession of Du Guesclin, Bayard and Sir Philip Sidney ; disgraces the post which Washington once filled, and the uniform that Thomas Greene and Hamilton have worn." Not contented with having thus vented his wrath against Sherman, he next sends a communication to the Boston Transcript expressing indignation that the newspapers, in speaking of the destruction of Custer and the whole of his command, should describe it as "the Custer massacre." He denies that it was any massacre at all, but asserts that in a war that our misconduct provoked Custer fell in a fair fight, simply because the enemy had more soldierly skill and strategy than Custer had. He styles Custer "a disgrace to his uniform and the flag he bore," and cites his attack on the Cheyenne village, near Fort Cobb, and the slaughter of women and children as a proof of it. It is now General Sherman's turn to answer the vigorous denunciations of Phillips for the advice he is alleged to have given; and in like manner Sheridan is put upon the defense for authorizing the attack on the Cheyenne village. But perhaps both will regard Mr. Phillips in the' light of a common scold, and disdain reply.

Sitting Bull has pronounced in favor of the Cincinnati platform, because it endorses Grant's administration which shaped things in a manner to force Custer to fight the Sioux and give Sitting Bull the victory. Grant has now got rid of Custer for giving testimony against Belknap, and no doubt he feels revenged. Grant and Sitting Bull are just the fellows to smoke a pipe together, with Hayes to chime in that he endorses Grant's administration.

With our excellent nominees, Tilden and Hendricks, the democracy want good men for their local tickets. This is very important. An objectionable man upon the county ticket often has the effect to keep voters at home. Let us have a good ticket in old Centre this fall and see what a mighty majority can be rolled up for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Clinton Republican says that a party from Williamsport have sunk a shaft in the neighborhood of Rauch's mill, in Nippenose, and claim to have found nickel and silver ore in paying quantities.

Lieutenant Fred. Grant's nomination by his father, to be first lieutenant, puts him over the heads of forty-eight second lieutenants who have been fighting the Indians while he has been junketing in Europe on Sherman's staff, marrying in Chicago on Sheridan's staff, and banking in Washington or drawing a salary at the White House as private secretary.

Gen. Custer's death has been avenged. Dispatches from Bismarck confirm the report of the killing of Sitting Bull in the fight with Custer. Crazy Horse and Black Moon were also killed. The total loss of the Indians will reach nearly four hundred. Nearly all the bucks are absent from the Standing Rock camp, and have undoubtedly joined the hostile camp.

Gov. Tilden, though a bachelor, is not without refined female society in his bachelor home. His widowed sister, Mrs. Pelton, with her son and his wife and daughter, the latter a pet grandniece of the Governor, constitute her household. Should he attain the Presidency he will be better off in regard to lady society at the White house than was his bachelor predecessor, James Buchanan, who had only a niece, Harriet Lane, to do the honors of the Executive Mansion.

HON. L. A. MACKEY.

The Lewisburg Journal thinks Col. Mackey eminently worthy a re-election —according to usages—to Congress. The Colonel's course in Congress has elicited favorable comment all over the State. The Journal says :

As yet we have heard no name mentioned from Union county for the Democratic nomination for Congress. The fact is, Hon. L. A. Mackey, the present member, has given such general satisfaction that all we have spoken with seem favorable to his re-election. It is the custom to give two terms to those members who prove worthy. Of Mr. Mackey only good can be said. He has been one of the active and useful members, ever watchful of the interests of his constituents, his State and country. His addresses on the currency question, on the Washington monument, on Railroads and cheap transportation, and on other important subjects have been copied throughout a great portion of the country, and very favorably commented upon. Mr. Mackey stands high with the good and great men of the House, and we believe the Democracy of Union are heartily in favor of his re-election.

The Lewistown True Democrat says :

There can be no reasonable objection made to Mr. Mackey's re-nomination. He has made an excellent and prominent representative, in whom we can feel a just pride, and thereby, as well as by the time-honored usage of the party, is entitled to the approbatory compliment of a re-nomination.

So far as Mifflin county is concerned, we know this to be the universal sentiment amongst Democrats, though here, as well as in other counties, a recommendation with a view to the successorship two years hence may be made by the County Convention.

The Elk county Gazette says :

Almost every congressional district in the State is bringing forth its candidates for Congress. But little has been said about candidates in this district. We presume that there will be but little opposition to our able representative in Congress, Hon. L. A. Mackey. He has proved himself an able man, and well worthy the confidence reposed in him by his constituents. We hear no more of the factious opposition shown two years ago, and hope that each county in the district will cheerfully give him their support. We can promise Mr. Mackey at least 750 majority in Elk.

One of the reasons for the removal of post-master general Jewell, is given by the Washington correspondent of the Hartford Times as follows :

Mr. Jewell, in a roundabout way, called the attention of the President to an editorial in the New York Tribune, headed "Grant Re-enforcing Tilden." It referred to the removal of Bristow from the Cabinet. Mr. Jewell said to the President that he thought that that act did the party a good deal of harm. The removal of Yaryan followed shortly after. Jewell, while talking to the President on Monday, said, in a jocular way : "You have been at it again, and, Mr. President, don't you think you have gone too far in the matter?" Grant did not seem to like it, and after awhile, turning to Jewell, said : "I would rather have your resignation than your advice." Jewell jumped up and left the room. "The President gave me no reason for asking my resignation," said he, "and I gave no reason in my resignation for resigning."

HAYES AS A REFORMER.—Hayes was in congress one term. Corruption raged and roared like a sea all about him. Nobody ever heard that he lifted up his voice to protest against the practices which were suddenly enriching congressmen and government officials and impoverishing the taxpaying people. He succumbed to the situation. He never struck out in bold and vigorous resistance to the current as Tilden did. He made no trouble for anybody ; was obscurely amiable ; obediently fell in with the prevailing order of things ; acquiesced in what he no doubt deemed the inevitable ; stuck close to the comfortable shelter of his party ; and, in fine, in his whole brief career gave no such offense to the rogues and rascals who controlled legislation and ran the government that they deemed him unqualified for their purpose at Cincinnati. His very first utterance on receiving his nomination was to his rival, Blaine, which was certainly not very encouraging to reformers. Of the two men, therefore, Tilden and Hayes, which is the one to take up and carry out this gigantic work of administrative reform? —*Boston Post.*

THE BAYONETT FOR HAYES.

That Grantism and Hayesism are one and the same is proven by the bayonett rule that Grant intends to establish in some of the southern states in order to carry them for Hayes. A Washington correspondent of the World of 19, says that the Administration virtually decided to-day upon its course in the South during the pending campaign. Not only are the troops now there to be retained, but reinforcements are to be sent whenever any pretext is made for them. Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, arrived to-day and had a long conference with the President, Secretary of War Cameron, and Attorney General Taft. The Hamburg riot was discussed at length, and the President stated that whenever Governor Chamberlain found that he was unable to preserve peace with the forces of the State, a requisition made by him or by the Governor of any State for United States troops would be promptly responded to. Governor Chamberlain upon this assurance will probably make an official request upon the President for a force of Federal soldiers to be stationed in Edgefield and other counties. In fact a letter to that effect has been on file in the War Department for several days. The troops in Louisiana are not only to be continued there, but are to be redistributed over the State. The Republican campaign in South Carolina and Louisiana is to be one of the most approved Radical pattern heretofore so well known in those quarters. The proviso barely adopted in Committee of the Whole in the House yesterday to the Texas Border bill, that no troops should be taken from States where in the judgment of the President they are needed, was voted down in the House to-day, on the ground that Congress had no power to say where the army or any portion of it should be ordered. The Republicans, of course, voted for it, with the avowed purpose of making capital out of the Hamburg trouble, though they find it a little difficult in the face of the speeches of Messrs. Lamar and Hartridge.

THE NEW POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

Washington, July 23.—The post office department has officially advised postmasters of the enactment of the post office appropriation bill, which became a law on the 12th of July, from which time it took effect, and all printed matter of the third class, except unsealed circulars, is now admitted to and transmitted in the mail at the rate of one cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, and one cent for each two additional ounces or fractional part thereof, and the sender of any article of the third class of mail matter may write his or her name of address therein or on the outside thereof, with the word "from" above or preceding the same, or may write briefly or print on any package the number and name of the article enclosed. The former rates on the third class matter are thus restored.

GREAT MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.

New York, July 20.—The heat continues intense. The mortality among children has been frightful. For the past twenty-five days the deaths of children under five years of age averaged nearly one hundred daily. In Brooklyn, last week, the deaths were 533, the largest death rate ever recorded there. Of this number 320 were children under five years of age. There were many fatal cases of sun stroke to-day.

FOUR HUNDRED FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

Paris, July 21.—A portion of the town of Gauray, near Cherbourg, has been burnt. A hundred houses were destroyed, whereby four hundred families were rendered homeless.

GRANT'S CABINET.

A CLEAN SWEEP TO BE MADE OF THE REFORMERS.

[Special Despatch to the World.]

The work of purging the Administration of whatever reform is left in the appointment to office made by Bristow, Jewell and Pratt is to go on. Other changes of Treasury officers are to be made ; and although they are not quite so prominent as the heads that have been rolling into the basket, they antagonize at every step the restoration of the ring machine. By the 1st of August both the Treasury and Post-Office departments will be in the control of those who managed before Bristow and Jewell came into the Cabinet. There was a conference at the Post-Office Department today between the new Postmaster-General, Senator Morton and the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, looking to a division of offices and plunder in the Radical campaign interest in that State. Many of the post-offices will probably be reorganized with a more effective working force. The Postmaster at Indianapolis is Morton's brother-in-law and will be the local executive there for the leaders here. No man in the Post-Office or Treasury who is tinged even with the pretentious reform that Jewell made will be left in office, from postmaster to mail carrier. Even Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pratt, the most thorough-going partisan but honest man, who believes in prosecuting thieves, represents a standard too high for the remainder of this Republican Administration to run on. His removal, however, has been regretted to-day by some of the Republican leaders more than Jewell's dismissal, on the ground of party policy. They know that neither can be explained satisfactorily to the country, while Mr. Pratt's removal squints so strongly towards the restoration of the Whiskey Ring to power that the change just now is deplored. Mr. Pratt up to Monday had no idea that he would be requested to step out, and is as much shocked as the country Jewell over his untimely taking off.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CONDITION.

[Boston Post.]

Washington, July 17.—President Grant's condition is a source of constant anxiety to the leading Republicans here. The announcement in the household organ that he is laid up with a neuralgic headache has grown more and more frequent as the weeks have rolled along, and all the while it has been the town talk that each one meant that he was recovering from the effects of too much liquor. The accusation is undenied that his acts of last week were done under the influence of liquor. Toward the close of the week he is reported to have become unmanageable, and finally got so bad that one day when a well-known lady called upon him he seized her by both shoulders and shook her violently. At last Mr. Fish went to him and persuaded him to leave the city and go out to Deer Park to spend Sunday. Fish is the only member of the Cabinet who has any influence over him. For his opinion Grant has the highest respect, and, believing as he does, that Fish has never tried to manage him, he will generally do what Fish requests, and always gives great weight to his opinions. The President was expected back to-night.

WHAT RADICAL REFORM MEANS.

A Washington special to the Chicago Times gives the following cheerful picture of civil-service reform as understood by such men as "Honest John" Patterson : "Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, called upon Commissioner Pratt the other day and asked that a certain official in his State be removed in order to give way to a favorite of his selection. 'But,' said Mr. Pratt, "the gentleman whom you wish to remove is a good, faithful officer in whom I have implicit confidence—a man who is very useful to the service in the position which he now holds.' To this Mr. Patterson replied that he had no political influence and that the man he had in his mind's eye would be of very great service to the party. Mr. Pratt's reply was simply to take down the Cincinnati platform and to read to 'Honest John' Patterson that section of it relating to civil service reform. Patterson laughed outright at this and said, 'That is very good, but you don't mean to make a practical application of the rule, do you?' 'Certainly,' says Pratt, 'it is a doctrine which I believe.' Said Patterson, 'Didn't you know that all these platforms were simply gotten up for fools who hang on the outskirts of parties? Do you think I am damned fool enough to take that as any good reason why you should remove this man?' Commissioner Pratt replied that he could think as he liked about it. It was his idea and the proper rule that should govern officials in the selection of subordinates, and he proposed to follow it so long as he held office. This will further explain Pratt's unpopularity with the President.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

HOW THE TWO HOUSES SETTLED THEIR DIFFERENCES—THE CONFERENCE REPORT.

Washington, July 19.—The Conference report of the Army bill, having been agreed to by both Houses, now awaits the President's signature. The Senate refused to agree to any reduction of army officers' pay, and insisted on striking out the seven sections which contained new legislation proposing reforms, reorganization, &c., and in those respects the House yielded, but the Senate proposed, and the House conferees agree, rather than further delay the passage of the bill, to the following provision :

That the whole subject matter of reform and reorganization of the army shall be referred to a commission consisting of two members of the Senate and two members of the House, to be appointed by the presiding officer of each ; and two officers of the army, one from the Line and one from the Staff Corps, to be selected by the President, with special reference to their knowledge of the organization of, and experience in, the service. Said commissioners shall carefully examine into all matters with reference to the demands of the public service, as to the number and pay of men and officers and the proportions of the several arms, and also as to the rank, pay, and duties of the several staff corps, and whether and what reductions can be made either in line or staff, in numbers or in pay, having in view a just and reasonable economy in the expenditure of public money, the actual necessities of the military service, and the capacity of rapid and effective increase in time of actual war. The commission shall assemble as soon as practicable, perform their work and report to Congress, through the President, by the first day of the next session of Congress, with all the evidence, record or otherwise ; and the pay of army officers shall be according to the present rate until the 4th day of March, 1877, after which it shall be paid as fixed by the report of the commission, if approved by Congress.

The bill retains the provision of the House that hereafter post traders shall be appointed by councils of administration composed of army officers, gives authority for employing 300 Indian scouts in place of 150 employed under Custer. The personnel of the army is 25,000 men, as fixed by Representative Banning's bill, and the number of enlisted men in the Signal Service is 500, being fifty more than was originally provided in the House bill.

UP AMONG THE NINETIES EVERYWHERE.

New York, July 20.—The following shows the state of the thermometer at 1.30 P. M. in the cities named : Buffalo, 96°; New Orleans, 92°; Baltimore, 98°; Washington, 96°; Albany, 92°; New York, 88°; Philadelphia, 95°; Boston, 93°.

LIGHTNING DOINGS.

60,000 Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

Parker's Landing, Pa., July 21.—About five o'clock last evening, the lightning struck and fired two receiving tanks at Dilks Station, on the West Penn Railroad, containing about forty-one thousand barrels of oil.

This morning another tank containing about twenty thousand barrels, situated about two hundred feet from the burning tanks, was fired by an explosion, which threw the burning oil over it. The three tanks will be entirely consumed.

Ottawa, July 21.—The lightning killed three men near here yesterday.

HAYES' PLATFORM.

Composed of Twenty Four "Strong" Planks.

The New York Express prints the following as the platform upon which Mr. Hayes is asking the people to elect him as a reformer :

1. The New York custom house frauds.
2. Usurpation in Louisiana.
3. The credit mobilier iniquity.
4. The Freedman's Savings Bank swindle.
5. The navy yard frauds.
6. The secret service swindle.
7. The Black Friday operations.
8. The postoffice straw bids.
9. The Emma mine disgrace.
10. The Belknap post-tradership.
11. The "Boss" Shepherd villainies.
12. The safe robbery conspiracy.
13. The Indian ring robberies.
14. The San Domingo job.
15. The Venezuelan conspiracy.
16. Attorney-General Williams' landaulet.
17. Belknap's soldiers' gravestones.
18. The back pay steal.
19. The Babcock revelations.
20. The Bristow and Jewell removals.
21. The Robeson irregularities.
22. The removal of Henderson and Dyer, of Missouri.
23. The removal of Yaryan and Pratt, of Washington.
24. The expenditure of $35,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1874-75 more than is found to be necessary in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

FOUR MORE MOLLIES CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Pottsville, Pa., July 23.—Such was the interest manifested in the Yost case last night in Pottsville that the court house was crowded, and in all the towns in the Schuylkill region the telegraph offices were kept open that the verdict might be bulletined immediately. Crowds of people were waiting around the offices. After an almost continuous session of eleven hours yesterday, the judge charged the jury and they retired for deliberation at 7 o'clock. At 11 o'clock they rendered their verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The prisoners Carroll, Boyle, Roarity and M'Geehan showed no emotion, though their wives wept bitterly, when the verdict was announced. During the night M'Geehan cried like a child. A feeling of general satisfaction and relief prevailed the region that Molly Maguireism and the rule of lawless mobs had seen its day. There are now five convicted Molly Maguires in the Pottsville jail and three at Mauch Chunk.

Other trials will follow early in August, and much uneasiness is shown by intrired Mollies in and out of jail of who will be next, as two more prominent members of the organization, it was rumored here last night, had made additional astounding confessions, seeing their chances of escape diminishing daily.

THE DEMOCRATIC HOUSE MAKES AN ACTUAL SAVING OF $30,000,000.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—A careful statement prepared by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, appearing in the Congressional Record to-day, gives the estimates for each appropriation bill, the amounts appropriated by the house for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the reductions made in each bill below the estimates and the reductions made by the House below the amounts appropriated for the year ending June 30, 1876. The total reductions below the estimates of the departments are $64,362,116.90. The total reductions of appropriations made below the last fiscal year are $38,876,312.04. This last reduction may be reduced three or four millions by the conference reports, but the grand total of actual saving to the Treasury by the Democratic House will reach fully thirty five millions of dollars, while the amount appropriated is sixty millions of dollars less than was asked for by the Republican Administration. As Mr. Cox stated in yesterday's debate, this really good, genuine is only paralleled by that submitted in Governor Tilden's message, and secured by him for the state of New York.

A YEAR OF PLENTY.

The Earth's Bounty—Good Crops All Over the World.

The promise now is that this is to be a year of bountiful production of nearly everything in this country and in Europe, but when we consider that unfavorable weather at the moment of harvest may cause great damage, we are disposed to be cautious in assertion. In California, however, the crops of barley and wheat are made and generally harvested. The wheat harvest proves to be all that was anticipated. After deducting an ample supply for consumption there will remain the enormous amount of 700,000 tons available for export, which is equivalent to nearly 23,500,000 bushels. The yield of barley is also very prolific, and there will be 21,000 tons, or nearly 10,000,000 bushels available for export.

The great fortune of California is shared by Texas, where the cereal crops are fine, and have been harvested in good condition, but the great staple of the state is cotton, and the reports regarding it are unusually favorable, there being scarcely enough which are otherwise to "prove the rule." The cotton crop in that state is nearly a month in advance of the more northern cotton growing section where it has passed into an adage that "July makes the cotton crop," and therefore we may safely say that the cotton crop of Texas is assured. The first bale of new cotton arrived at Galveston last Sunday, which is an indication, although not a certain one, that the crop is rapidly maturing. In other sections of the south the reports are somewhat conflicting regarding the present condition of cotton, but perhaps not more than usual even in good yielding seasons, and the favorable returns far outweigh the croaking.

Coming now to the west and northwest, we find in the winter wheat growing section that the harvest is far advanced and in many places entirely over, and the yield proves to be much larger than anticipated, for where only one-fourth to one-half an average crop was expected it has proved to be seldom less than one-half, and from that up to a full average.

The spring wheat growing states have given us some discouraging reports but they have in many if not in all instances proved to be exaggerations, and it is not improbable that a full crop will be harvested. Fall barley has been harvested, and turns out well. Spring barley in the northwest gives fair promise of a full crop. Rye and oats are abundant everywhere. Corn is growing rapidly, and continues the fair promise of the largest yield in the history of the country.

Turning now to Europe, we find that as the harvest approaches the croaking becomes silent—the damage caused by storms and unfavorable weather earlier in the season, especially in France and Holland have not proved to be permanent, and the cereal crops at the latest mail date were in a more promising condition. In the south of Russia the wheat harvest had already commenced. The only really unfavorable reports come from Hungary, and even in that country there had been a change for the better.—Cincinnati Price Current.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of outrade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac simile of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO.

It seems to be regarded more of an honor now to get out of the Cabinet than to get into it.

McKee, Avery, McDonald, Babcock and Joyce, of the Whiskey Ring, are enthusiastic in support of Hayes.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Cincinnati, July 19.—Near Vanceburg, Ky., yesterday, Washington Lee killed Robert Ellis on account of alleged improper intimacy between Ellis and his wife. Last night a mob hanged Lee.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Pottsville, Pa., July 22.—The four men —McGeehan, Roarity, Carroll and Boyle —who have been on trial for the past ten days for the murder of Policeman Yost, at Tamaqua, in 1875, were this evening convicted of murder in the first degree.

THREE MILLIONS IN GOLD.

DIVING FOR LONG-LOST TREASURE IN LONG ISLAND SOUND.

The Money that Great Britain Sent in the Frigate Hussar to Pay her Soldiers in America—Cook, the Successful Diver.

Opposite Port Morris, perhaps one hundred yards from shore, floats a very ordinary sloop, securely anchored, and differing from other sloops in that her mast instead of having a sail sustains a strong hoisting apparatus, and that she has on deck a queer sort of weather beaten wooden shanty, the only thing about her to attract attention. In that shanty is a compact little steam engine, kept very carefully and in perfect running order, and near it is a powerful force pump. The sloop marks the spot where, ninety-six years ago, the British frigate Hussar went down with $3,000,000 in English coin, and the men in the sloop are striving to recover this great treasure.

Yesterday morning three men were bending over the vessel's sides, apparently holding lines and intently watching the water, and near them stood two gray-bearded gentlemen as earnestly watching them. The diver was down, and had been for over half an hour. The three men were holding, one his breathing tube, another the stout line with which he is raised from the bottom and lifted on board, and the third the signal cord. After another half hour the signal man suddenly exclaimed, "Man the rope, he wants to come up," and instantly two or three stout fellows took hold and began to haul the diver up. Soon great bubbles formed on the water ; then the commotion became greater, and then appeared the diver, encased in his armour. Then the process of unloading him was begun. A hand wrench was necessary to unscrew the helmet and shoulder piece, the other parts of the armor being secured by straps and strong rubber bands. That finished, there stepped out a wiry, pleasant faced gentleman of about forty years of age and 140 pounds weight.

Mr. Sidney Cook, a diver, known the world over, who was brought from San Francisco especially to find the Hussar treasure, has been a diver since 1850. His first work was done in that year in Louisburg, Cape Breton. A French frigate was sunk there in 1759. Among the things that he took from the wreck were several barbette guns that were loaded when the ship went down. When recovered the loads were drawn, and between the ball and powder were covered with bits of wood, covered with yarn, that was still fresh, and the powder having been spread on a board and a match applied, immediately ignited. In the summer of 1863 he brought up from the wreck of the steamship Golden Gate, on the Pacific coast, $775,000, and in the winter of 1864, $960,000 more, working in a strongs surf and with from eight to twelve feet of sand covering the wreck.

Cook's armor is known as the "Boston rig," and consists of an entire water tight suit, with a large, roomy copper helmet, having a glass lookout in front. The head piece weighs nearly fifty pounds. Then he has a leaden collar of thirty pounds on his shoulders ; a belt, something like an immence old-fashioned money belt, but filled with shot, and weighing 125 pounds, around his body ; and two solid lead anklets, of twenty-five pounds each, on his legs. He goes down with nearly 300 pounds dead weight on his person, but says that, even with all this, when there is a strong tide running, he has difficulty in keeping a firm foothold. The work at Port Morris, though in ninety feet of water, he views as mere child's play as compared with his first descent on the Gault, but the armor was not of the right kind, and he waited for a new suit, which he has just received. After he gets fairly at work he intends to remain under water five or six hours at a time. The bottom, he says, is rocky, but covered with two or three feet of mud. His plan is first to get the exact outline of the vessel, placing peculiar guide marks familiar only to himself. Then, after he has the ground enclosed he will begin the real search for the treasure. Under water, Mr. Cook says, the diver can hear every stroke of the pump, and the wheels of steamers long before they can be seen or heard from the deck. He can form no idea of time, he never knows until he comes up whether he has been down an hour, or three or four hours. He carries down a rubber hose, with an ordinary brass nozzle, and odd as it may seem plays it, playing water against water ninety feet below the surface, to wash the mud away from the rocks, the force pump on the deck of the sloop supplying the power. His chief difficulty is in getting light, as the water is muddy, and after he goes down from forty to fifty feet it becomes dark, and he has yet found no satisfactory artificial light.

Mr. Horace Barnes, the contractor, commenced work on this wreck in 1869, and kept at it for five years, spending over $40,000 but with such unsatisfactory results that he gave it up. The armor then was poor, and the divers inexperienced, and seldom willing to stay down more than half an hour at a time. The suits they used were known as the "Taylor rig," and to quote Mr. Cook, "just the kind for any diver who wants to go under water and loaf for a while." Now, having secured Mr. Cook, Mr. Barnes seems sanguine of success. Mr. Cook has found bits of the treasure, and thinks that his share after the work is done, will be enough to enable him to retire.—Sun, 13 July.

DEATH IN A LIMEKILN.

Terrible fate of Two Children and a Woman in Pennsylvania.

Pottsville, Pa., July 18.—John E. Cameron lives on a farm one mile from this village. He has a lime kiln a quarter of a mile from his house, near the main road. Yesterday he started a fire in it and went away to his work in a hay field. Two of his chilren, a boy nine years old and a girl aged five were playing about the kiln, more than usual even in good yielding and rapidly nearing Harwich, the track seasons, and the favorable returns far out- of fire being ten miles long and two or three miles wide. Some thirty square miles of territory were burned over, and the loss is roughly estimated at half a million, though probably it will be much less. A force of men vainly endeavoring to stop the progress of the flames,

A GREAT FOREST FIRE ON CAPE COD.

Boston, July 19.—A terrible fire has been raging in the woods on Cape Cod, in the neighborhood of Yarmouth, since yesterday morning, when it was started by some boys near Weir village. It rapidly spread to the town of Dennis and crossed to Middletown, destroying several buildings. At noon to-day the fire was raging

Saved His Life.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir : I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY," and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat ; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected ; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs ; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
No. 1533 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP OF
WILD CHERRY,

The most effectual remedy known for the
Throat, Breast and Lungs.

This valuable Medicine is prepared only by **Dr. SWAYNE & SON,** 330 North Sixth St. PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
11 May. y.e o w.

WM. P. M'MANUS, Attorney at-law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Jas. McManus, esq. 26jul tf

METHODS POINTS
METHODS OF BUSINESS POINTS OF ADVANTAGE
IN THE PURCHASE OF
CLOTHING
—AT—
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL,
To which we invite the Interested Attention and Careful Scrutiny of
—THE PURCHASING PUBLIC.—

METHODS:	POINTS:
WE have but One Price for All	ONE Price means of necessity the Lowest Price
WE receive Cash Payment from All	CASH saves expense of collections and losses from bad debts
WE give a Guarantee protecting All	THE Guarantee protects the buyer who may not be a judge of goods
WE Return Money when we cannot suit All	We rely on immense sales and are satisfied with a very small percentage of profit
WE buy our goods at first hands, in immense quantities, and at the lowest prices for Cash	IT is easy to buy of us, since all are treated alike, no one getting favors that are denied to others
WE manufacture with extreme care every garment we sell	DICKERING and debate are done away by us, everybody gets our best without having to ask for it
WE inspect every yard of goods that goes into our garments	OUR large experience, capital and facilities we use for the people's benefit in lowering prices
WE put a ticket on every garment, showing plainly its quality and price	WE fill orders received by mail from all parts of the United States. Write for particulars
WE cut off every item of unnecessary expenditure	NOT a particle of risk run in buying of us. A child may buy as cheaply as a man
WE employ first-class workmen in every department	
WE give satisfaction to every purchaser or return the money	

In addition to our Immense Stock of Ready-Made Clothing, we have a Magnificent Line of Men's and Boy's Furnishing Goods, Shirts (of our own make) and Underwear, all at the Very Lowest Prices.

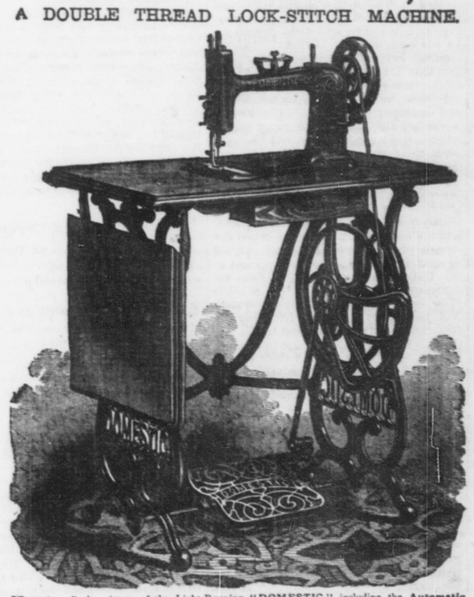
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH & MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

SHORTLIDGE & CO, COAL, LIME, &c.,
WILLIAM SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE
SHORTLIDGE & CO,
Burners and Shippers of the celebrated
Bellefonte
WHITE LIME.
Dealers in the very best grades of
ANTHRACITE COAL.
The only dealers in Centre County who sell the
WILKESBARRE COAL
from the old Baltimore mines. Also
SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES
of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

DEALERS IN GRAIN.
They pay the highest prices in cash or grain that the Eastern markets will afford.
WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,
Bought or will be sold on commission when desired, and full prices guaranteed. Information concerning the grain trade will be furnished at all times, to farmers with pleasure, free of charge.

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.
DEALERS IN
CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,
which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.
OFFICE AND YARD
NEAR SOUTH END B. E. VALLEY R. R. DEPOT,
BELEFONTE, PA.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC,"
A DOUBLE THREAD LOCK-STITCH MACHINE.



IT retains all the virtues of the Light-Running "DOMESTIC," including the **Automatic Tension**, which was and is the best in use.
Please notice our PATENT HARDENED CONICAL BEARINGS on both the Machine and Stand.
Our new and old ideas, worked out with brand new Machinery and Tools at our own new works, in the busy city of Newark, New Jersey, have given us a standard of MECHANICAL EXCELLENCE, Minimum of Friction, Maximum of Durability, and range of work, never heretofore reached in the Sewing Machine world.
TO THIS STATEMENT AND THE MACHINE ITSELF
We invite the attention of all, especially those having high mechanical skill or observation. N. B.—All Machines fully warranted.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

LADIES, USE "DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1,00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Bus to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicine purposes always kept. may 31, 72.

NEW YORK
BRANCH STORE,
McClain's Block, Directly Opp. Bush House,
Bellefonte, Pa.
H. HERMAN & CO., Prop'rs.
Dry Goods,
HOSIERY, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, LACES, NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
Below the Usual Prices.
Nov12 tf.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.
J. & J. HARRIS,
No. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW.
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron Steel Nails.
Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saws, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils,

R R

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY JULY 27, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 855, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 437, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. P. HUMLSHIRE, Sect. W. R. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARMEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETING on 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 5th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DERSTINE, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending en Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c., &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Buy your groceries at Seebler's and make a good thing for yourself.

——James, son of Alfred Hosterman, living near this place, aged about 6 years, on last Thursday, by a misstep fell through the overshoot at the barn, a distance of some 10 feet striking the hard ground with the back of his head. He was picked up insensible and remained in a critical condition a few days, but is now fast recovering.

——A son of David Rossman, aged about 18, living on Nittany mountain, a few days ago, had a bottle of powder which exploded in his hands, the fragments of broken glass cutting his face and hand frightfully.

——Mr. Thomas Dale of Harris township, on last Friday, unfortunately had one of his legs broken. He was carrying something of weight, and stepping upon a stone which turned under his foot, caused the fracture of his leg.

——The family of Daniel Kramer, of Penn township, is undoubtedly one of the weightiest in the country. Eight of his children, living in different portions of the country, were at home recently—seven sons and one daughter—whose combined weight is near 2,000 pounds. The one that can kick the beam highest is Jonathan the jolly landlord at Millheim, who draws 335 pounds.

——Sugar, coffee, teas, syrups, dried meats, &c., always cheapest and best at Sechler's.

——To give ordinary water all the refreshing and invigorating qualities of sea water salt it till it has a buoyant feeling, which shows how easy it is to get up a buoyant feeling. Salt will do it sometimes, but the most effectual way of producing it in the family is to plant a "Light-Running Domestic" square in front of the hearth-stone.

——No inferior article of groceries kept at Sechler's—they make it a specialty to keep the finest and best and in addition to give customers the full worth of their money and send them home pleased.

——The barn of Mr. Samuel Young, near Mifflinburg, was struck by lightning on last Thursday evening, 20, and burned to the gound with the entire grain and hay crop, and a reaper. Mr. Young and his hands were in the barn when it was struck, and had just put in the last load of hay, and Mr. Young himself was so much stunned by the shock that he has not yet recovered from the effects. His insurance had expired, as our informant tells us.

——The weather the last few days was quite cool, and on Sunday evening the thermometer bordered near the frost line.

——Cleven Dinges, at his Confectionery has just unpacked an assortment of fine candies, nuts, and has the finest Oranges and Lemons in the market. Call and see his many good things, at low prices. It.

——Buy your dried and canned fruits at Sechler's and you get the best.

——A son of Wash. Loneberger, on the mountain, aged some 8 years, shot himself through the hand by the accidental discharge of a pistol a few days ago.

——The Northern Conference of the Luth. Synod of Central Penn'a, will meet at Centre Hall, on Tuesday evening, of next week, and be in session until Thursday evening following.

——The duplicate of state and county tax for Potter township, has been left at the Bank in Centre Hall, where all who desire can pay their tax. GEORGE KOCH, Collector. 27 jul 4t.

——A medicine pedler was robbed on the mountain between Rebersburg and Tylerville, on Tuesday. He was stopped by two highway robbers and made fork ever.

——Our railroad was leased to the Pa. railroad co. on Tuesday for 99 years. The Board passed a resolution directing the chief engineer to advertise for ties from Spring Mills to Lemont as soon as the grading, masonry and bridging is completed that far.

——The Beatty Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Organs manufactured by Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., are highly endorsed by all who have tested them, as to the style of case, durability, and sweetness of tone. They are said to excel any other instruments in perfect construction. See his advertisement in another column. 1 m.

——Two good covered stage wagons, 8 head of horses and harness, are offered for sale, cheap, by George Miller, near Wolf's Store, Pa. 18 jul 3t.

——We have tried Bower's Mead at Zeller's Drug Store and it is just as good as they say it is—just the thing for a warm day—cooling and delightful. 4t.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Dr. Musser's. 4may tf

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.—The undersigned is now prepared to sell Brick at his kilns at Centre Hall to suit purchasers, at reasonable rates, also to furnish or contract Brickwork. S. S. FARNER. 7 oct y

THE TRAMP LAW.—The tramp law passed by the Governor among its provisions declares that "All persons going about from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, high ways or other roads to beg or gather alms, and all other persons wandering abroad and begging, who have no fixed place of residence in the township, ward or borough in which the vagrant is arrested, and all persons who shall come from any place without this Commonwealth into any city or county, and shall be found loitering or residing therein, and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place," are declared to be vagrants. Any person so found can be, and under section 24 of said act, arrested or caused to be arrested and compelled to labor upon any county farm, or upon the roads and highways of any city, township or borough, or in any house of correction poor house, work house or common jail, for a term not less than thirty days, nor exceeding six months. Section eight provides "That all poor-houses, almshouses and other places provided for the keeping of the poor, are hereby declared to be work houses for the purpose of this act, and it is hereby made the duty of the custodian of such buildings to provide work for such vagrants, and to compel them to work therein, when able, not less than six hours a day."

☞ At Long Branch, the cottage of George D. Pullman was robbed of diamonds and jewelry valued at $2,500 on Tuesday evening, 18 inst. Thieves entered the sleeping apartment of Mrs. Pullman where the property was kept in a bureau drawer. In the same drawer there was $3,000 worth of jewelry which the thieves failed to secure.

Salt Lake papers say that 10,000 miners have left Utah this season to assist in the San Juan excitement.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general election for each district on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1876, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at two o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, at 1½ o'clock, p. m., to nominate one candidate for Congress, one candidate for Senate, two candidates for Assembly, two candidates for Associate Judge, appoint Congressional and Senatorial conferees, and transact such other business as may be regularly brought before it. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the present apportionment, is as follows:

Bellefonte	W. W.	1	Harris "	2
	S. W.	2	Howard "	1
	N. W.	2	Huston "	1
Millesburg borough		1	Liberty "	1
Unionville "		1	Marion "	2
Howard "		1	Miles "	5
Philipsburg "		2	Patton "	1
Boggs township		2	Pean "	5
Benner "		3	Potter "	6
Burnside "		1	Rush "	3
College "		1	Snow Shoe "	2
Curtin "		1	Spring "	4
Ferguson "		4	Taylor "	1
Gregg "		4	Union "	4
Haines "		4	Walker "	4
Halfmoon "		1	Worth "	1

C. M. BOWER, Chairman.

LIST OF ELECTION OFFICERS.

At a meeting of the Democratic standing committee held on Thursday, the 20th of July, the following persons were appointed to hold the Delegate elections for the several election districts of the county.

Bellefonte boro.—north ward—A Sternberg, chairman, Andrew Morrison, B Galbraith. South Ward, Edward Brown chairman, Joseph Schnell, Charles Smith. West Ward, S. A. McQuistian, chairman, L O Meek, Samuel Walker.

Millesburg boro.—C P Jones, chairman, T M Hall, D R Boilean.

Philipsburg boro.—C A Faulkner, chairman, Chester Munson, James Ferys.

Howard boro.—Geo Speering, chairman B Weber, J W Gardner.

Unionville boro.—Frank Leathers, chairman, D S Rumbarger, John Bing.

Benner—Adam Y Wagner, chairman, Dr. Wm P Rothrock, Samuel Yearick.

Boggs—H L Barnhart, chairman, Jos L Neff, Adam Witherite.

Burnside—J R Gilliland, chairman, Barnhardt Veidhoffor, R Mulholland.

College—B B Kreamer, chairman, M Grove, Wm Forster.

Curtin—Henry Theil, chairman, J McCloskey, David Brickley.

Ferguson—old precinct, G Eckle, chairman, Peter Louck, G W McWilliams. New precinct, S Gates chairman, Samuel Harpster, Dr. W G Biglon.

Gregg—J F Heckman, chairman, S J Herring, Col John Rishel.

Haines—Samuel Ishler chairman, J S Rothrock, Ed Kreamer.

Haines—J R Bair chairman, J G Meyer M Feidler.

Halfmoon—Ellis Lytle chairman, J A Hunter, J H Griffin.

Howard—Geo D Johnston chairman, M Packer, J Newlin Hall.

Huston—J Q Miles chairman, J Campbell, D Irvin.

Liberty—Daniel Bitner chairman, Thos Lingle, David Gunsallus.

Marion—J McCally chairman, D Harter, Adam Yearick.

Miles—Uriah Shaffer chairman, S Brumgard, E Harter.

Patton—Wm. H Reed chairman, Geo Rumbarger, D L Meek.

Potter—B F Arney chairman, Jos Gilliland, S M Swartz.

Penn—D Zerby chairman, P H Stover, J Lenhurich.

Rush—H B Wilcox chairman, G W McGaffy, T J Dunkle.

Snow Shoe—A Campbell chairman, R J Haines, Wm Askey.

Spring—John Noll chairman, Thompson Barnhart, John Garbrick.

Taylor—Samuel Hoover chairman, J Copenhaver, Isaac Womer.

Union—J G Hall chairman, Geo L Peters, B Brisbin.

Walker—T Dunkle chairman, J H Beck, Michael Shaffer.

Worth—Wm H Williams chairman, Wm Lewis, Owen McClain.

A YOUNG LADY BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE—SHE DIES SHORTLY AFTER IN GREAT AGONY.

Portage, Pa., July 21.—Miss Sarah Goodloe, aged nineteen years, daughter of a leading citizen of this place, was bitten by a rattlesnake while picking berries on Wycko Mountain, a mile and a half from home, and being unable to reach home died a frightful death in the woods. She was accompanied by two little girls, one of whom hastened to the village with the news, and two physicians repaired to the spot as soon as possible, only to find her in the agonies of death. The little girls had succeeded in getting her half a mile on the way home, when she could go no further.

The snake had bitten her twice in the calf of the right leg, and one of its fangs was found hanging to her stocking. When Mr. Goodloe and the doctor reached the spot the unfortunate young lady was fearfully swollen, and her flesh was rapidly turning black. The leg had swollen so that the skin had parted in several places. The doctor immediately pronounced her case hopeless, and she died in the greatest agony before she could be carried from the woods. One of the little girls, Laura Webb, says that when the snake struck Miss Goodloe they were near the top of the ridge, and were about to start home, having their pails filled with berries. Miss Goodloe threw herself on the ground shrieking, and the little girl saw the snake still hanging to her leg. She ran up and seized it by the tail, jerked it loose, and killed it with a club. It was then that the fang was torn out.

The deceased young lady was the only surviving child of her father, whose wife and son met with violent deaths, the former dying with lock-jaw caused by running a needle in her foot, and the latter having been gored to death by a bull.

Border Life, Present and Past.

The terrible fate of Custer and his gallant three hundred adds another tragic chapter to the great book of Border events, whose beginning dates from the earliest settlements of our country, whose end will be only when the Indians as a race shall have become extinct.

The horrors of the Modoc campaign are yet fresh in our memories. The historic Lava Beds, Indian cunning baffling the skill of our soldiery for so long a time, savage malignity and treachery culminating in the death of the brave Canby and others whose mission was honorable treaty and peace—all these are still remembered with a shudder. Their parallels in device and atrocity are only found in the deeds that compose the history of the "Dark and Bloody Ground," or among those which mark the bloody tracks of the treacherous Mingoes, descending from their Great Lake fastnesses upon the unsuspecting tribes and settlements of the Susquehanna and Allegheny.

So with this heart-rending story of Custer and his men, which has been sprung upon the country so suddenly, and which is being read amid tears of sorrow and calls for vengeance, from one end of the land to the other. Some may find its parallel in the history of Leonidas and his three hundred; some may seek for like sacrifices amid the annals of the Scottish Chiefs or Polish Patriots. But it is only when we turn to the thrilling chapters of our old Border history that we read and re-read, in intensified form, the bloody story of Rose Bud and Big Horn Rivers. Custer and his three hundred, ambushed by a wily foe and melting away in death before odds rendered doubly and terribly formidable by bewildering shrieks and stealthy mode of fighting, recall with vivid effect the tragedy of Braddock's Field, whose details are so graphically and fully narrated in that wonderful book, "Our Western Border One Hundred Years Ago."

Or if other parallels be sought, they abound in the large, brilliant, stirring and faithful volume; for Custer and Big Horn, Canby and the Lava Beds, Modoc and Sioux, are but repetitions, now fainter, now fiercer, of Dalzell and Bloody Run, Crawford and Battle Island, Harmer and the Miami Towns.

The new story, whether of victory or defeat, massacre or escape, cunning or adventure, treachery or dash, hardships or retreat, is but an epitome of the old filled with its quaint and primitive portraitures, haloed about by thrilling traditions, and sanctified to us by the facts that our fathers were a part of it and those our dwelling-places were scenes in the midst of it.

"Our Western Border 100 Years Ago. A new and rare Historical volume of Border Life, Struggle and adventure, by Chas. McKnight, Esq., 800 pages. Price $3.00. Published by J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, O., Chicago Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., and sold by agents. For terms and Illustrated Circular address the Publishers.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

Osman Pasha Fights a Drawn Battle.

Belgrade, July 19.—Official despatches says the Serbians drove one wing of Osman Pasha's army out of three intrenchments, which the Turks retook after receiving considerable reinforcements.

All reserves have been ordered to assemble on Saturday for drill, preparatory to starting for the front.

The Turks Abondon Nevesinje.

Ragusa, July 19.—Despatches from Selavonic sources announce that the Turks have abandoned Nevesinje without fighting. The insurgents have invested Gatschko.

The Leader Of A Volunteer Band Hanged.

Constantinople, July 19.—The leader of a band of volunteers, which was guilty of committing outrages in the neighborhood of Philippolis, was hanged to-day.

Eighteen Serbian battalions from Saitschar participated in the recent attack on Osman Pacha's position at Ivor, before reported. The Serbians were repulsed with great loss, abandoning five cannon and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Serbians Defeated with a Loss Of 300 Men.

Three thousand Serbians have been defeated near Nichgrael in Bosnia with a loss of 900.

The intelligence that the Serbians have lost their positions around Nisch is confirmed.

DYING LIKE A BRUTE.

The Terrible Death of a Man who Attempted to "Chaw Up" a Bulldog.

Port Jervis, July 20.—In 1869 John Connolly was a member of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad construction He was a large powerful man, and so brutish in his instincts that he boasted of his skill in killing rats like a dog, and stood ready at any time to match himself to fight with dogs. Word has been received here of the death of this man in St. Blairsville, Pa., after a terrible fight with a bulldog in that place on the 8th inst. It seems that Connolly, partially intoxicated entered a saloon kept by one Way. While there he seized in his teeth the ear of an old hound which was sleeping on the floor, and, raising the dog off the floor, shook it awhile, and then let the animal drop by biting the ear off. The dog ran howling and bleeding out of the room. Connolly chewed up the ear and spat it out on the floor, with the remark, "I can chaw up any dog in this town just like that."

Soon afterward he went into Bryan Fogarty's saloon. Fogarty owned a full-blooded English bulldog. It was inoffensive, and spent most of its time in the barroom. When Connolly entered the place it was dosing under a small table. Connolly got on his hands and knees and crawled under the table, seized one of the dog's ears in his teeth, and dragged the animal out into the centre of the room. The dog tried to get away, but Connolly held tight and rising to his feet shook the dog until its weight tore the ear off. The bulldog, thoroughly aroused, made a savage dash for its assailant. Connolly dropped on his hands and knees and knocked the dog away with his fist. The dog rushed at him again and caught him by the forearm, lacerating it fearfully before Connolly could choke it loose. There were two men in the place besides Fogarty, and they made a move to interfere. Fogarty exclaimed, "Let him alone! The man's to blame, and I hope the dog will kill him."

After several attempts to fasten himself on Connolly, by which the latter was badly torn, the dog at last caught him by the left shoulder, and sunk his teeth to their full length, crunching the bones and securing a hold. Connolly in turn seized the dog's fore-shoulder in his mouth, and then for over a minute the two chewed one another, the man besides striking the dog with his fists. They rolled around on the floor, and the blood that flowed from their wounds mixed with the dust and covered them with a reddish mud. Sick at last of this brutish and disgraceful exhibition, the spectators tried to pull the dog away. They twisted its legs, hammered it, poured hot water on it, but all to no purpose. It maintained its hold, its eyes glaring in satisfaction. At length Fogarty drew his pistol, and remarking that it was a shame to have to save the life of the worst brute of the two by taking that of the least, he placed it against the dog's side, and shot it through the heart. Even then they had to pry its jaws loose.

Connolly, although nearly exhausted and weak from loss of blood, had not uttered one cry of pain, nor given a sign of succumbing. When the dog was taken away, he tried to rise to his feet, but fell back almost unconscious. He was given a glass of brandy, and a doctor called. Connolly's right forearm was terribly lacerated, the bone being exposed in some places. The large muscle of the same arm was half bitten away, and hung by the skin. His shoulder was a pulpy mass of flesh and bone. His wounds were dressed and he was taken to his quarters in the barn of the tavern where he was hostler. He was at times delirious, and on the 11th he was seized with convulsions, in one of which he died.

The next term of
THE PENN HALL ACADEMY
will open on Monday, July 24, 1876.
Boarding and tuition at reasonable rates.
For particulars address the Principal,
Rev. D. M. WOLF,
Penn Hall, Centre co., Pa.
13 jul 1m

BEATTY'S Golden Tongue Parlor Organs.

Factory Established in 1856.

From the Press.

From G. D. White, Editor Hackettstown, N. J. Herald.

"The organ has a rich, deep and soul-stirring tone; could not stay in the house without it. It helps wonderfully to drive away the thoughts of hard times."

The Lebanon Pa. Daily News, says:

"We are in receipt of one of those five octave Parlor Organs, manufactured by D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. This organ is a fine, solid black walnut case, and in tone it cannot be surpassed by any instrument of its kind."

From the Lowell Neb. Register.

"We received this week, direct from the manufacturer, D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J., his justly celebrated organ, elegant in appearance, and handsomely furnished unexcelled in richness and power of tone. We are more than pleased with it, and heartily recommend it to any one contemplating of purchasing an organ."

Best offer given. Money refunded upon return of organ and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Organ warranted for six years.

Agents wanted everywhere, male or female, to canvass for this superior instrument. Address D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

A NEW IDEA!

SOMETHING FOR ALL.

Being an axiom acknowledged by all, that the cash system, (or pay as you go,) is the most pleasant and safest,—as an incentive to more fully establish *that* system,—the undersigned therefore offer to the public a Premium of 50 cts. in Goods, on bills to the amount of $5.00, and 50 cts. premium on all bills increased to the amount of $5.00, etc. (viz. on a bill to the amount of $10.00, we will pay $1.00 premium, in goods, for Cash or Produce.

We have READY MADE CLOTHING which we offer at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
for Cash.

We thank our patrons for past patronage and all who will avail themselves of the inducement presented.

STROHM & SWARTZ,
22 Jun 3m. Churchville.

DIVORCE SUIT OF ANN ELIZA.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 20.—The Ann Eliza vs. Brigham Young case was up before Judge Shaffer to-day, when the following rulings were given:

That as Ann Eliza claimed to have been married to Brigham Young, which the defendant did not deny, but denied that she was his legal wife; that as the contest was is to the legality of the marriage, the Court could properly grant alimony during the suit.

The motion for a personal attachment upon defendant for contempt of Court, in not paying $500 per month alimony, was denied, as this was a harsh measure, where milder means would be sufficient.

The motion to strike out the amended answer of defence was overruled, and the evidene in the main case ordered to be taken before the commissioners.

It is probable an execution will be asked by the plaintiff, as a means of collecting the alimony heretofore awarded, while defense will no doubt ask for a reduction of the alimony.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20 y

ASSEMBLY.

ED. REPORTER.—The democracy of Centre will soon make their local nominations. Permit me to recommend Hon. S. T. Shugert, for Assembly, who, according to usages, should be re-nominated. Mr. Shugert was one of the most useful and influential members on the floor of the House last winter. While he did not belong to that class who waste time by idle and buncombe talking, he was on the other hand a genuine working member, always looking to the interests of his constituents, and casting his votes for the welfare of the commonwealth. Mr. Shugert bears an unsullied record; he is not found on the side of jobbers, and he has ever been a true democrat. No one truer to the Democracy and his constituents can be nominated than Samuel T. Shugert.

DEMOCRAT.

We are authorised to announce the name of John F. Kreps, of Ferguson as a candidate for Assembly, subject to Democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that George Buchanan of Gregg, is a candidate for Associate Judge subject to the democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Maj Samuel Frank, of Rebersburg, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. H. Miller, of Harris township, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

MARKETS.

Chicago.

Chicago, July 22.—Wheat August 88½@88¾; seller September 91¾@91¾. Corn, seller August 41; seller September 44¼. Oats seller July 28; seller August 28. Rye 60. Barley, seller August 56.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 22.—Flour ex $4 25@4 75; Minn family 5 00. Wheat, amber 1 36; do white 1 35. Corn white 58; yellow 56@58. Oats western white 34@44. Petroleum refined 17¼@17¾.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 60.
Beef $6 to $7.00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 60c.
Rye 65c to 70.
Scotch Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 20 Red 120....Rye 75
Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90.
70.....Clover seed 5,50 .....Potatoes 50
Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06
Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15.
Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buckwheat 65 cts.,.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00...
Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

BEATTY PIANO!

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

From Jas. F. Regan, firm Regan & Carter, publishers Daily and Weekly Tribune, Jefferson City, Mo., after receiving a Style instrument, says:

"Piano reached us in good condition. I am well pleased with it. It is all you represent it to be."

From E. B. Baldridge, Bennington Furnace, Pa., after receiving a $700 piano.

"Beatty" received all right, all O. K., and comes fully up to your representation, and exceeds our expectations. While I don't profess to be a judge in the matter, Mrs. B. does, and pronounces it of very sweet tone; and is very much pleased with it."

Best inducements ever offered. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five days. Pianos warranted for six years. Agents wanted. Send for catalogue. Address, D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Centennial Store.

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIE'S, GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.25 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

n Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willow ware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectioneries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

Also—Ladies will find a full line of millinery goods, comprising the latest styles.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 my 6m

BEATTY PIANO!

Grand, Square and Upright.

From Rufus Snyder, of the firm of Snyder & Hendricks, Carriage Manufacturers, of the city of Allentown, Pa:

"I must confess I hardly know how to express my gratification on receiving the Beatty Piano you shipped me. It is at least all I could ask, wish or expect. One of our most eminent musicians tried it and spoke in the most favorable terms, after thoroughly testing it."

Best offer ever given. Money refunded upon return of Piano and freight charges paid by me (D. F. Beatty) both ways if unsatisfactory, after a test trial of five day. Pianos warranted for six years. Address, D. F. BEATTY, 23jul y Washington, New Jersey.

A terrible fire has been raging in the woods on Cape Cod in the neighborhood of Yarmouth, Mass., since Friday morning, 21st inst. It was started by some boys near Wier village. It rapidly spread to the town of Dennis, and crossed to Middletown, destroying several buildings. At noon yesterday the fire was raging and rapidly nearing Harwick, the track of the fire being ten miles long and from two to three miles wide. Some thirty square miles of territory was burned over, and the loss is roughly estimated at half a million dollars. A force of three hundred men vainly endeavored to stop the progress of the fire.

DEATHS.

On 18, of apoplexy, Mr. George Von of Hainesvida, aged 72 years, and 3 months.

Though to-day we're filled with mourning,
Mercy still is on the throne,
With thy smiles of love returning,
We can sing, Thy will be done.

Near Orangeville, Stephenson co., Ill., on July 11, 1876, Mrs. Mary Magdalena Musser Confer. She was born Jan. 27, 1803, in Centre co., Pa., and reached the age of 73 years, 5 months and 14 days. She leaves to mourn her departure, her husband, John A. Confer, and five children. She was a member of the Lutheran church, beloved by all her kin and neighbors, and will ever be remembered as a kind and affectionate friend and mother.

"I would not live alway; I ask not to stay;
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here,
Are enough of life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
I would not live alway; no—welcome the tomb,
Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom:
There sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise
To hail him in triumph descending the skies."

C. G. A. HILLBORST,
Pastor Reformed Church

BEATTY PIANO!

Grand, Square and Upright.

From Geo. E. Letcher, firm of Wm. H. Letcher & Bro., Bankers, Fayette, Ohio.

"We received the piano and think it a very fine-toned one out here. Waited a short time to give it a good test. If you wish a word in favor of it we will cheerfully give it."

James R. Brown, Esq., Edwardsville, Ill., says:

"The Beatty Piano received give entire satisfaction." Agents wanted. Send for catalogue. Address, D. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

HENRY BOOZER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

HARRIS, J. D. SHUGERT, J. A. BEAVER
JOHN HOFFER, PETER HOFFER,
PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.
CENTRE HALL, PA.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
PETER HOFFER, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier.

CENTENNIAL
AT CENTRE HALL,
AT
Wolf's Old Stand.
Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM RANKIN'S
Drug Store,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)
FRESH AND CHEAP.
Apr. 22

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President, J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell,
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons
ap10'68tf

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
6 apr 6m

CUMMINGS HOUSE
Bellefonte, PA.
ISAAC MILLER, Proprietor.
The Cummings House, on Bishop street, is one of the pleasante t located hotels in the town. It has the best stables in the place, has an excellent livery attached and every attention will be paid guests. No pains will be spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for the public. Boarding by the day or week, and rates charged will always be found very low. june 28

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
D. JOHNSON & SONS.
This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly refurnished, repaired and furnished now. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free carriage is run to the depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct22 6tf.

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment o HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MATTRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. Al so, has made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may 14'69

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

TO PICKLE ONIONS.—Put them in cold salt water and heat to scalding point; let them cool, and then remove the peels, cover with cold vinegar, boil the spices in vinegar, and add.

SPONGE CAKE.—Three eggs well beaten, one cupful sugar powdered, one teaspoonful soda or saleratus dissolved in a very little boiling water, one cupful of good sifted flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar; bake immediately in a quick oven.

GRAPE CATSUP.—Take five pounds of grapes and one pint of vinegar; cook until you can strain through a sieve; to the juice add two pounds of sugar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, half a tablespoonful of salt, one of black pepper, and one of cloves; cook down to two quarts.

WELSH RAREBIT.—One-quarter pound of rich cheese, cut in small bits; put in a frying-pan, heated and buttered, with a cupful of milk; when the cheese is all dissolved add one well beaten egg, one-half saltspoonful dry mustard, heaping teaspoonful of flour, a little butter, have four or five or more slices of toast ready; stir the mixture all up together and pour immediately over the hot toast; serve instantly, as it is not good when cold.

CORN BREAD.—Pour boiling water on one pound of sifted white corn meal and two tablespoonfals of flour, with a heaping teaspoonful of salt; then dash in enough cold water to make it a stiff batter, cover it over, and let it stand all night. In the morning melt a tablespoonful of lard, butter, or bacon grease, and mix well. Add eggs if liked; no sugar or molasses. Grease the pans well, and bake quickly in a hot oven.

TO MAKE HARD CUSTARD.—Put on the stove one quart of milk to heat; when just at the boiling point take off and pour into a bowl. Have ready in another bowl five eggs, beaten up with half a teacupful of sugar. Pour eggs and sugar gradually into the milk, mixing thoroughly; flavor and pour into a baking dish. Set the dish into a dripping pan, with about one inch of boiling water covering the surface of the pan; as the water evaporates renew it. Bake half an hour in a medium oven.

BATTER PUDDING.—To make first-rate batter pudding take six eggs, seven heaping tablespoonfuls of sifted flour, one small teaspoonful of salt, and one quart of milk; separate the yolks from the whites of the eggs, beat the flour with the yolks and milk, beat the whites to a stiff froth, and add them last; have a square cloth of jean and wet it with hot water; then squeeze it dry and flour it to keep the batter from running through; place it in a bowl and pour the batter in, tie it close and tight, and boil one hour and a half.

Summer Care of Fowls.

Healthy fowls will lay healthy eggs, which will hatch healthy chickens, and if they have good care will never be sick. I feed my old fowls, says a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, all the corn they will eat, and give them all the water they will drink. They have a good walk, and I am well satisfied with the return in eggs. They have laid all winter. Some of my hens are eight and ten years old, and are good layers still. When chickens are hatched I place the hen and chickens in a box three or four feet square. I give no food the first day; the second I feed hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, and bread wet with water squeezed dry with the hand. I had good success last summer with ground wheat, wet with milk or water. I have always had good success with corn meal, wet with milk or water, mixed hard. I keep the hen and chickens in the box for a few days, then turn them out to run where they please, in wet grass or dry, in search of insects, keeping their water dishes well filled, in a shady place. My fowls are hardy, and the Derby cocks and hens will drive off the hawks.

In Illinois, I once placed a clutch of early chickens in a room, having sawdust on the floor; the feet of two turned up; I soaked their feet with liniment, and turned them out to take their chance. In a few days their feet were well. Lice on fowls, when numerous are very annoying, causing their eyes to become sore. They go to the eyes and vent, and rubbing salt butter or lard about those places will destroy them. Fowls often become blind from cold in their heads, the passage from the eye to the mouth being closed with mucus. Wash with warm salt water; pluck a strong neck-hackle feather, having a smooth end; hold the fowl with the left arm, the head with the left hand; open the mouth with the thumb and finger; run the end of the quill gently into the opening in the roof of the mouth, to the outer edge of the eye which is sore. When the quill appears, take hold of it and pull it through. This will open the passage if closed. Never feed whole grain to sick fowls, but always soft food. Blind fowls placed in a box coop will find the food and water if it is placed there. Cover the bottom of the box with sawdust or dry earth; keep clean; sprinkle the coop with vinegar; place a roost about four inches from the floor, and they will find it.

Farm Notes.

The plan of harrowing potatoes after planting and before they are far advanced is growing in favor. This allows the crop to have a good start of the weeds, and the potatoes are not in the least injured by the harrow.

A commendable feature of the coming fair of Hillsdale county, Michigan, is the offering of $25, to be distributed to boys of the county under seventeen years of age, for productions of grain and vegetables raised by them and exhibited in the usual quantities.

A correspondent makes one good suggestion; that is, let the boys earn something for themselves, and when they get it, let them enjoy it with as little restriction as possible. Be pleasant with them, and they will learn to love their home, even though they have worked hard. If they are intelligent, by the time they grow up they will have a very fair agricultural training. If they are not proficient, let them study something else.

Soapsuds may be used with great advantage for maintaining grapevines. Downing says he has seen an Isabella grapevine produce 3,000 fine clusters of well ripened fruit in a season by the liberal use of manure and soapsuds from the weekly wash. The effect of soapsuds on other plants is remarkable. A cypress vine that had remained stationary for a fortnight, when about two inches high, immediately began growing after being watered with soapsuds, and grew about six inches in five days.

A meadow was divided by a crooked stream, which rendered it too wet for cultivation, but by digging a straight ditch through it three feet wide and three feet deep, with permanent walls to support the banks, and running other drains into this, the land has been improved, until it now produces immense crops of hay and grain. Seventy-five bushels of corn and from seventy-five to one hundred bushels of oats to the acre have been raised on the lands since the drains were completed. The expense of draining the land has been paid for several times over already. We wish other farmers owning such waste lands could be made to believe that "draining pays."

Buckwheat as a Fertilizer.

Nature gives us three plants peculiarly adapted for fertilizing wornout lands, viz.: Peas, clover and buckwheat; of these clover is most used, and is best known, but as a crop on very badly used land it is hardly equal to either peas or buckwheat. Peas will do better on poorer land than either of the others, and can be followed the second season most profitably by buckwheat, after which clover will thrive well.

The best way to utilize either peas or buckwheat is to sow broadcast in June and turn under with a large two or three-horse plow the vines or stalks when in full bloom, and just before the maturity of the seed begins. In this way all the phosphorus, nitrogen and carbonic acid, which the plants have gathered from the atmosphere, is absorbed by the loose soil, which thereby obtains a bountiful supply of phosphate food for all kinds of cereals.

Lands that are too thin to produce good crops of peas or buckwheat, can be first treated to a crop of rye, which should be sown in the early fall and turned under with a plow in the green state, in May following. This fits it for the reception of either peas or buckwheat in June.

In case the peas or buckwheat can be sown in May, two crops can be utilized in one year by allowing the first crop to become ripe, and then turn them under with small plows, and do the same with the second crop, only use large plows just before the frosts of October.

A great benefit will be derived from sowing broadcast over either peas, rye or buckwheat. A compost of ashes and landplaster, consisting of seventy-five to one hundred pounds of the latter, and three to five times as much of the former, per acre. Old, wornout lands, with a good clay subsoil, treated in this way for two years, pays better than any investment a farmer can make—it is better than lending his money at twenty five per cent. interest.

Cultivation in Season.

With a press of work often the cultivation of hoed crops is put off until the weeds have attained a considerable size, even so as to overshadow the crop. This is a mistake. Every weed not destroyed is sapping the ground of the nutriment that is just in the best condition for the growing plant, but if the weed is destroyed as it comes out of the ground it has as yet only taken its nutrition from its own seed. Again, a single motion, when weeds are tiny, will destroy hundreds where if allowed to remain some time longer each individual specimen will require the same effort. Here is where the stroke in time saves ninety nine or more. This is most emphatically true in the growth of onions, beets, and other crops closely sown, which require hand work entirely. In case of potatoes, the plan of harrowing after planting and before they are far advanced, is growing in favor. This allows the crop to have a good start of the weeds, and the potatoes are not in the least injured by the harrow.

Life in Persia.

Walking one day through the narrow and filthy streets of Ispahan with the only English resident, says a correspondent, we met with two native complainants. The first said that the house of his brother, a silversmith, had been broken into and plundered by the servants of the governor, with the plea that they wanted to carry the tradesman before the prince to answer a case in which money was claimed from him by a Persian. The second was a follower of Islam, who informed us that a Persian, with whom our companion was well acquainted, and who, though the son of a moollah, was known for "broad" views, had been summoned before the prince and bidden in friendly language (for he had lived on such terms with the governor) to abandon the wearing of trowsers of European pattern as offensive, upon one of his descent, to the Sheik-ul-Islam. The man, eager to obey the wish of his illustrious friend, departed and quickly reappeared in orthodox costume. "Go," said the gratified prince, "to the sheik, and show him how quickly you have, at my request, conformed to his desire." The man went, but immediately upon reaching the presence of the religious authority, who is an ecclesiastical judge *ex officio*, he was seized and, without pretense of trial, sentenced to "one hundred sticks." The Englishman at once undertook inquiry into the truth of this story. He found that no exaggeration had been made, and that the sufferer had been so punished that for weeks he would be unable to put his feet to the ground. In Persia death or "the sticks" is the commonest punishment. The man, in the latter case, is laid on the ground, and after his shoes and stockings are removed, his ankles are passed through leathern loops fastened to a beam, which is held by two men at nearly the length of his legs from the ground and by them turned until his ankles are so tightly secured that no writhing of his back can unplace them. Near him are laid the precise number of sticks to which he is sentenced. These are lithe switches five or six feet long, and rather more than half an inch thick in the center. Two experts, who usually wear scarlet coats bound with black, then take their places near the beam, each armed with a stick, with which they in turn belabor the soles of the feet until the stick is broken too short for use. In the case above referred to the beating was continued until the hundred sticks were reduced to this condition.

Very Close Sailing.

The most remarkable race in nautical annals ended in a dead heat. The two contestants were two American vessels, the Southern Cross, Captain Ballard, and the J. B. Brown, Captain Kezar, and the course was from San Francisco to Liverpool. At six o'clock on the morning of the last day of the year they were towed out together and discharged their pilots at the same moment. They passed the Faralone islands together, met next day and parted company at night to meet again near the equator. Near Pitcairn's island the rival clippers again came together, petting to encounter each other south of the line on the Atlantic side, where, during several days of light weather, they were in company, crossing the equator literally at the same moment, bearing due east and west, a circumstance unparalleled in Captain Ballard's twenty-six years of East Indian trade. Another parting followed, succeeded by a rencontre in the northeast trades, where the ships were in company for a week. Off Holyhead they met for the last time on the twenty-sixth of May, got tugs together, raced up the Mersey side by side, and would have entered the docks together had the gates been wide enough, but as they were not, the J. B. Brown gave way and allowed the Southern Cross to reach her berth a length in advance, after a race of 147 days, extending over many thousand miles of water.

Colorado and the Grasshoppers.

The grasshoppers that pretty nearly cleaned out Colorado last year have appeared again this spring in great swarms. A late letter thence says: The farmers are fighting them by all the means in their power. They sluice them down the ditches with water, gather them up in heaps and burn them—for the water will only collect, and not drown, these very vital pests. They set cans of oil dripping slowly at the heads of their ditches, and the slightest touch of the oily film, floating down with the running water, destroys the young grasshopper. They drag the ground with huge harrows, covered with blazing brush, and the flame scorches its tiny millions to death. They draw papers or platforms smeared with tar along the fields, and the insects, trying to hop over, fall on the tar and stick there. With all these devices they only thin out the unwelcome visitors. All Colorado is watching the result of these efforts with entomological interest. Will the farmers or the grasshoppers come out first? Will the latter fly away as soon as they develop wings; and if so, will other broods be brought in by strong prairie winds? If the crops fail again, look for blue times in Denver, which has no interests except supplying mining districts and fleecing summer visitors.

A NICE PROSPECT.—Algy (a small boy)—"Oh, so you're going to marry Jack? I wouldn't, not if I knowed it, rather!" Betrothed one—"Why not, dear?" Algy—"Why, he's an awful bully! He twists me round by the neck and dasts my jacket, and he'll do the same by you. You see!"

Chinamen employed in unloading vessels in San Francisco walk ashore with opium packed in their boot heels.

CUSTER'S BATTLE.

A Plan of the Conflict—The Battle of Death—Reno's Narrow Escape.

Correspondence from the scene of the fierce conflict on the Little Horn gives a vivid picture of the bloody and, from the first, helpless conflict. In this recital we see a heroic commander followed to the death by two hundred and forty soldiers of his regiment not less heroic than himself, and all these lives, qualified to make splendid the annals of our race, wasted in a mad battle with from four to five thousand savages not without the virtue of courage, and made daring in this case, apparently, by the consciousness of their overwhelming strength.

In this battle the Little Horn river is a capital feature. On the left bank of that stream, at about fifteen miles from its confluence with the Big Horn, was the village of Sitting Bull. On that side the edge of the river is timbered, and between the river and the hills, for a distance of several miles, is a level and beautiful valley—a bottom land. On this valley was the village, peopled by upward of four thousand warriors. On the right, or opposite side, the river and the plain are denominated by a range of high hills or bluffs. In his approach Custer looked down upon the village from these bluffs, and there divided for an assault on the position a force that, if combined, would have been unequal to the struggle.

He placed three companies on the heights in reserve, sent Colonel Reno to the left to ford the stream above the village and attack from that side, while he moved along the heights on the right bank to cross the river further down and attack at the other extremity. Colonel Reno passed the stream as ordered, formed his line across the bottom land and advanced on the enemy. But his advance was fiercely resisted by the Indians in the hills on his left, and before he had reached the village he saw the imminent probability that he would be cut off from the reserve. He charged to keep open his communication with that force.

Apparently this movement was not intended as a retreat, but a retreat it became; and in a few minutes Colonel Reno, instead of assailing the Indian village, was fighting a battle for life with forces that obstructed his retreat. His men fought their way to the ford, and there, crowded in the stream, were butchered by Indian marksmen. Once more across the stream they were knocked over by the Indian rifles as they clambered the heights. Yet the larger number escaped. But what was their position then? They had failed in their movement, had not co-operated with Custer, and had left him to bear alone the brunt of the whole battle.

Reno's retreat permitted Sitting Bull to concentrate every man against Custer, and his fate was a natural consequence. He was annihilated, and then again the Sioux turned their attention to Reno, who meantime had fortified himself on the heights. They would have annihilated his force also, but their operations were cut short by the advance of Gibbon, which correspondents record in detail.—*New York Herald.*

The New Mormon Empire.

Says the Salt Lake *Tribune* of a late issue: Brigham Young, Jr., and First High Councillor Daniel H. Wells left St. George for New Mexico, via Arizona, taking with them a few of the chosen ones to spy out and settle upon their new domains in New Mexico, and make the necessary preparations for a general hegira of the saints to the promised land. Brigham, the prophet, has been at St. George several days. The new temple has just been finished at that place, and on the return of Brigham, Jr., and Councillor Wellsit will be dedicated, and the programme is to proclaim young Brigham president of the church and the successor of his father. Immigration from the southern portion of the Territory to their new El Dorado, on the head waters of the Little Colorado, New Mexico, will then commence in earnest, under the auspices of young Brigham. There they will be as isolated from the Gentile world as they were twenty years ago in Utah.

Evidently Brigham's scrip was placed where it would do the most good in the last session of the legislature of New Mexico, for that body passed an election bill similar to that in Utah, requiring that all ballots be numbered and the name of each voter placed opposite the number of the ballot. This election law would place the territorial government in the hands of the church, just as it does in Utah; in fact, more completely, for in Utah, by Congressional enactment, the governor has an absolute veto, which power was exceptionally conferred upon him for the purpose of preventing proscriptive church legislation.

The governor of New Mexico is not vested with such absolute power. The legislature can override his veto, as in any other State or Territory, except Utah. For some time missionaries have been at work converting the Mexicans in New Mexico to the Mormon faith. Some of these, being ignorant and superstitious, are good material for the crafty priesthood to work upon, and, under the new tyrannical election, the Mormons will be able to outvote the few thousands of white people in the Territory, and capture its government. It is not their intention to abandon Utah. They have too much property interest at stake. But the new Zion will be New Mexico—free from Gentile innovations.

Motherless.

A poor widow named Fox died suddenly in Louisville, Ky. She had just gone there to live with her four children, three girls and a boy. An express wagon called at the house, the corpse of the poor woman was put into it and hauled away to the paupers' graveyard to be buried. It was a most painful sight, says the *Journal*, to see three little girl, and a little boy following after that rude hearse containing the corpse of the mother. Their eyes nearly blinded with tears, their heartbroken sobs coming from their quivering lips, their cries to the driver rushing his horse to get away from the poor little motherless orphans, and they running along after it with tearful eyes and outstretched hands, was a scene that would have made angels weep. Finally the wagon turned a corner; the little ones broke down, and they returned a scattered band of wanderers, weeping and wailing over the loss of their poor mother, whom they should never see again. Many a stout hearted man turned away from the scene and wiped great tears from his eyes, as the cries of the poor little orphans running after the wagon rung in his ears.

How they Do in Turkey.

The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, apropos of the "suicide" of Abdul Aziz, tells the following story in a recent letter: After the battle of Navarino—so an old resident in Turkey informs me—the admiral who commanded the Turkish fleet was ordered to die. The order was conveyed to him by a personal friend, the pasha of the district. After an exchange of Oriental civilities the admiral agreed with the pasha that the order must be obeyed. Thereupon the pasha remarked that the best thing his friend could do was to dine with him that day. The invitation was accepted, the dinner eaten, the chibouks smoked, a cup of coffee was handed to the admiral, and next morning he was found dead—of apoplexy. And the oddest part of the story is that it was told to the narrator by the pasha who administered the coffee.

Some men make a great flourish about always doing what they believe to be right, but always manage to believe that right which is for their own interest.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Letter of Governor Hayes, of Ohio, Accepting the Nomination

In accepting the nomination tendered him by the Republican national convention at Cincinnati, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, says he does not deem it necessary to enter upon any extended examination of the declaration of principles made by the convention; the resolutions are in accord with his views, and he heartily concurs in the principles they announce. He adds:

The fifth resolution adopted by the convention is of paramount interest. More than forty years ago a system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim: "To the victors belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties, in practice, have adopted this system. It has been essentially modified since its first introduction; it has not, however, been improved.

At first the President, either directly or through the heads of departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The offices in these cases have become, not merely rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. This system destroys the independence of the separate departments of the government. "It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity." It is a temptation to dishonesty; it hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public services can be secured; it obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the government. It is felt, I am confident, by a large majority of the members of Congress to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete.

We should return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government, supplying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established custom. They neither expected nor desired from the public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should give their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the government upon these principles, and all constitutional powers vested in the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

The declaration of principles by the Cincinnati convention makes no announcement in favor of a single Presidential term. I do not assume to add to that declaration, but believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents can best be accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in stating now my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term.

On the currency question I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, including a pledge and moral obligation of the government, and which must in good faith be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return to prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way, the resumption of specie payments; but the longer the instability of our monetary system is permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests, and all classes of society. If elected, I shall approve every appropriate measure to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people. Agitation of the subject is to be apprehended, until, by constitutional amendments, the schools are placed beyond all danger of sectarian control or interference. The Republican party is pledged to secure such an amendment.

The resolution of the convention on the subject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of the Southern States attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the people of the whole union. In their progressive recovery from the effects of the war, their first necessity is an intelligent and honest administration of government which will protect all classes of citizens in their political and private rights.

What the South most needs is "peace;" and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the Constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties resting merely upon sectional lines is always unfortunate, and may be disastrous. The welfare of the South, alike with that of every other part of this country, depends upon the attractions it can offer to labor and immigration and capital. But laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension, and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old.

The moral and material prosperity of the Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all—a recognition without reserve or exception. With such a recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the general government, the efforts of the people of those States to obtain for themselves the blessings of honest and capable local government. If elected, I shall consider it not only my duty, but it will be my ardent desire to labor for the attainment of this end.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an administration, it will be one which will regard and cherish their truest interests—the interests of the white and of the colored people both, and equally; and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our common country.

With a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, with the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen,
(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

At Montreal a man named John Radford was sent to jail for eight days at hard labor. He has no arms, and his offense was assault and battery.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Prince Milan, of Servia, has declared war against Turkey.....Colorado voted, by a large majority, to become one of the States of the Union—making the thirty-eighth..... By the overturning of a rowboat at Passaic, N. J., four men were drowned.....The United States debt statement shows the total indebtedness to be $404,723,601.06—a reduction of $3,881,397 during the month of June..... A violent storm at Fort Madison, Iowa, did great damage to property. A Catholic church was utterly demolished by its steeple falling upon it..... Orson A. House, a noted advertising divorce lawyer, doing business in New York, was shot and killed by his reputed wife, at his residence at Lawrence Station, N. J. Mrs. House was a divorced woman whom House, also divorced, had married. They quarreled whenever they met. House was ill-treating her, when she picked up a pistol and shot him dead. He had made much money in his divorce business. The jury decided that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound inflicted by a pistol in the hands of Irene H. House, and that the act was willful and deliberate. Mrs. House shows great grief and says the pistol went off accidentally.....The race against time at Fleetwood park, N. Y., was won by John Murphy, who rode 155 miles in six hours, forty-five minutes and seven seconds—fifty-four minutes and fifty-three seconds ahead of time. The horses ridden were not thoroughbreds, nor what could be called first-class running horses, but they were all good, heavy animals. In the first ten miles Murphy changed horses six times, covering the distance in twenty-four minutes and sixteen and three-quarter seconds.

Gen. Custer found an Indian encampment of two thousand lodges on the Little Horn, and charged the thickest portion of it with five companies of cavalry, leaving Major Reno to attack the other side of the camp with seven other companies. The Indians, being in great numbers, repulsed Custer's charge, and threw themselves upon his command in such numbers and with such fierceness as to utterly annihilate the entire five companies, including Gen. Custer, his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law, all of whom fell fighting at the head of the column. Three hundred and fifteen of the troops were killed, of whom seventeen were commissioned officers. Major Reno was surrounded by the savages, who kept his command an entire day without water, when he was relieved by Gibbon's command. The Indians captured all the arms of the killed.

Telegrams from various parts of the country bring reports of conflagrations and accidents on the fourth..... During a thunder shower at Elmira, N. Y., lightning struck an umbrella under which two men were walking, instantly killing Samuel Cross and injuring Michael Rohar.....The governor of the Dutch East Indies confirms the report of the loss of the steamer Lieutenant-General Kroesen in the straits of Sunda. Two hundred and thirty persons were drowned.....Although the great powers of Europe are putting their armies on a war footing, they will all remain neutral during the trouble between Servia and Turkey. There has been an engagement between the troops of the two powers, and both claim the victory..... By one train of cars running into the rear of another near Elm Station, Pa., two men were killed and five others injured. A terrific storm passed over portions of Iowa and did great damage. The village of Rock Dale, near Dubuque, was overwhelmed with water and forty-two persons were drowned. Twenty-nine buildings were destroyed in Burlington and three persons were killed and others wounded by falling buildings.

Extensive piano frauds in selling inferior instruments as those of well known manufacturers have been discovered.....Gen. Custer's defeat seems to be due to his underestimating the strength of the enemy, and to the fact that the two detachments of his regiment were unable to attack simultaneously. The Indians were very heavily armed, and were under command of Sitting Bull, the most determined and brave of hostile Indians, who has never made a treaty with the government..... Gen. Santa Anna, the noted Mexican, has just died in his seventy-eighth year..... Ex-Speaker Blaine is still confined to his bed most of the time..... Massachusetts has disbanded thirty companies of her militia..... The disaster at Rockdale, Iowa, was caused by the breaking of a dam, which was unable to hold the amount of water which fell heavily for three hours. The village, containing two hundred inhabitants, was built in a ravine, and the flood carried off every building except the mill, and forty-two persons are missing, many of whose bodies have been found miles away. The storm did great damage to crops in the central part of the State also, and fifteen persons are reported killed in that section.

The Servians defeated the Turks and captured the town of Rachka, and the Turks were successful over the Servians at Belina..... Later accounts of the Sioux massacre show that Col. Reno's command narrowly escaped sharing the fate of Custer's, as they had been surrounded and fighting the savages for twenty-four hours, when relieved by Gen. Terry. Twelve hundred Indians left the Red Cloud agency to join Sitting Bull..... A bill has been introduced in Congress to enable the President to accept the services of volunteers from the far Western States, to be used against the Indians..... Senator Morrill has qualified as secretary of the treasury..... The vacant senatorship from Maine has been offered to Mr. Blaine..... A four-year-old daughter of J. Wiley fell into a millpond at Ashburnham, Mass., when her sister, aged eight years, jumped in after her, and both were drowned..... The Centennial commission, by a vote of thirty to nine, decided not to open on Sunday.

In accepting the nomination of the Republican national convention for the Presidency, Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, declares that, if elected, he will accept the position for one term only..... An explosion of fire damp has occurred at L'Hopital colliery, near St. Avold, France. Forty-two persons were killed and forty-seven seriously injured..... The notable Castle Garden in New York city was destroyed by fire on Sunday. It was one of the oldest landmarks left in the city, and has been used for a number of years as an immigrant depot. Jenny Lind sung in the Garden, making her first appearance in America there.....Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, is now traveling with a large party through the United States and Mexico..... A serious riot took place at Hamburg, S. C., between the whites and colored militia. The militia was disposed of with canister, after a number of them were killed or wounded. One white man was killed and one wounded. The unfortunate affair is deplored by all good citizens of both races, and there is deep regret that better counsels did not prevail. Crowds of people visited Hamburg to attend the funerals of the dead. White and colored folks intermingled freely. There were no threats, but deep regrets were felt that blood had been shed and that lives were lost..... Russia has addressed a circular note to her representatives abroad, announcing that she will not support Servia, but remain a simple spectator of the struggle. .....Silver has depreciated greatly in value in England, and is very much lower in value there than in the United States..... During the heated term in New York and Philadelphia a number of deaths occurred from exhaustion. The thermometer was on occasions as high as ninety-eight to 102 degrees.

The Lake Superior propeller St. Clair, on her way from Ontonagon for Houghton, Mich., caught fire and almost instantly was a mass of flames. Of the eighteen passengers, but one was saved. Four of the fourteen persons composing the crew escaped with their lives..... Lane, Pierce & Co.'s tannery at Sandbank, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $160,000.....Two young girls, aged thirteen and fifteen years, daughters of Samuel Hoare, were drowned while bathing near Walkerton, Canada.....A party of masked men entered the jail at Nebraska City and assassinated "Hank" Dodge, who was to have been executed in a week..... A reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the mill operatives in Scotland is proposed.....The actual number of men on duty in the United States army is 26,979, of which 7,930 are in the Territories, 3,718 in Texas, and 3,334 in the Southern States. Gen. Terry has in the field 1,123 men, and Crook 1,790, of which probably fully two thousand are fit for active service. The remainder of the army is doing garrison duty at forts in Northern States.

They are the happiest and longest livers whose ambitions are moderate.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the conference committee on the Post-office Appropriation bill, called up the conference report, and in explanation of it said in regard to compensation for transportation of mails by railroads, the conference committee agreed upon a reduction of rates hitherto paid to the extent of ten per cent. Also to the appointment of a commission by the President to examine into and report upon the subject. In regard to compensation of postmasters hereafter, the committee had agreed to a reduction amounting in the aggregate to about $500,000. The salary of no postmaster was to exceed $4,000, with the exception of the one in New York city. With regard to third-class mail matter the committee had agreed that all matter of that class, except unsealed circulars, shall be admitted in the mails at the rate of one cent for every two ounces and a fractional part thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces or a fractional part thereof. The committee continued the rate of one cent per ounce for all merchandise as it is now. The report, as submitted, met with the approval of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, that committee being represented on the conference committee by its chairman (Mr. Hamlin). The report was agreed to without further discussion.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, called for the regular order, being the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the pay and mileage of a senator from Louisiana from March, 1873, until his credentials were terminated by the Senate. The resolution was read a third time and passed—yeas, 27; nays, 11; a strict party vote. Mr. Edmunds not voting.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted the following concurrent resolutions and said he had no doubt their passage was a matter of great pleasure to the whole country:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to guide the United States of America through one hundred years of national life, and to crown our nation with the highest blessings of civil and religious liberty, therefore,

The Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States, in reverent thankfulness recognize the fountain and the source the author and giver of all these blessings, and our dependence upon His providence; and

Whereas, We recognize as our fathers did that George Washington—first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen—was one of the chief of divine instruments in securing American independence, and in laying broad and deep the foundations of our liberties in the Constitution of the United States; therefore, as a mark of our sense of the honor due to his name and to his compatriots and his associates, our Revolutionary fathers, we, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, in the name of the people of the United States in this, the beginning of the second century of our national existence, do direct and assume the completion of the Washington monument in the city of Washington, and do direct the committees of both Houses to institute necessary provisions of law to carry this resolution into effect.

Passed by a unanimous vote.

HOUSE.

The conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Clarke (Dem.), of Missouri, chairman of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, the Senate amendment of the bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene matter was concurred in.

The Geneva Award bill, as reported by Mr. Lord, of New York, from the judiciary committee, with the amendments ingrafted in it, was passed—yeas, 108; nays, 94.

On motion of Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, a conference committee was ordered on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, the Senate joint resolution for the completion of the Washington monument was passed unanimously.

Mr. McDougall (Rep.), of New York, from the committee on military affairs, reported back the Senate bill establishing the rank of the paymaster-general. It provides that the rank of paymaster-general shall be that of brigadier-general. Passed.

Mr. Mills (Dem.), of Texas, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill providing the repeal of all laws authorizing the appointment of civil engineers in the navy, and providing that all persons now holding such office shall be mustered out of the service. Passed.

Mr. Lawrence (Rep.), of Ohio, called up as a special order the bill to require the Pacific railroad companies to create a sinking fund to reimburse the United States for the subsidy-bonds the bill was passed—yeas, 159; nays, 9.

Mr. Banning (Ind.), of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information in regard to the object of the military expedition under General Terry, sent against Gibbon against the Northwestern Indians, and for copies of all correspondence bearing on the origin of the expedition, and for copies of all military orders issued by the war department directing the expedition. Adopted.

Mr. Banning submitted the following statement: The army numbers 26,979 men, located as follows: At West Point..... 216; in the Territories, 7,936; in Texas, 3,718; in other Southern States, 3,334; in the Division of the Missouri and the Indians, under Gen. Terry, 1,123, and under Gen. Crook only 1,790, making in all 2,913. The remaining 4,000 are located in Northern cities and forts.

A bill was offered authorizing the President to enlist recruits for the army, to serve no more than six months, to aid in suppressing the hostility of certain bands of Sioux Indians.

Silver Payments.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, in the United States Senate, reported a substitute for the Randall bill providing for the issue of coin and for other purposes. The substitute retains, with one modification, its second and third sections, and unites with them the greater part of the finance committee's pending bill, so as embody the following provisions:

First—That there shall be coined a silver dollar of 412 8 10 grains of standard silver, to be a legal tender for any amount not exceeding $20, except for customs and interest on the public debt.

Second—Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to exchange these silver dollars and also the United States subsidiary coins for an equal amount of United States notes which shall be retired and canceled and made a part of the sinking fund.

Third—Directing the department to purchase the silver bullion required for the purpose from time to time with any available money in the treasury, provided that the purchases shall be made only when the market rate will admit of the coinage and issue without loss to the treasury, and provided that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $1,000,000.

The last section of the substitute is a copy of the fourth section of the House bill, providing that the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and authorizing the secretary of the treasury to limit the coinage of trade dollars from time to time to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for them.

Canning of the Adder.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* states that, over thirty years ago, in Leeds, Greene county, N. Y., his attention was one day attracted by the plaintive cry of a cat. Looking into a garden an adder was seen near the cat. The cat seemed to be paralyzed by fear of the adder; she kept up the plaintive cry, as if in great distress, but did not take her eye off the serpent, or make any attempt to attack or escape. Soon the snake saw that human eyes were observing him and he commenced to crawl slowly away. "I then," continued the writer of the narrative, "concluded to release the cat from its trouble. I took a garden rake and put it on the snake's back, and held it without hurting it. As soon as I had the snake fast in this position, it raised its head, flattened it out, and blew, making a hissing noise, and something resembling breath or steam came from its mouth. When that was exhausted I removed the rake, and the adder turned over on its belly, lying as if dead. With the rake I turned it over on its belly again, but it immediately turned on its back. This was repeated several times. At last it was taken out of the garden, laid in the road, and we all retired to watch its movements. It commenced to raise and turn its head slowly (looking about the while) until entirely on its belly, and started at full speed for a little pool of water in the road, from which it was raked out and dispatched."

Some medical gentlemen recently addressed a communication to a minister well known for his wit, requesting him to preach a sermon to them. He replied that he would, and stated that he would take for his text: "In his disease Asa sought not to the Lord but to the physicians; and Asa slept with his fathers and died."

An Irish barkeeper always looks a little crestfallen when he has to draw lager beer.

Labor in a Post-Office.

A reporter who has been investigating the work of the New York post-office employees, states that there are dropped into the various letter boxes, in the main building, in the branch offices, and in the street boxes, on an average, each day, 259,976. All these are to be assorted and distributed and sent to the persons to whom they are directed, through the proper channels. There are received in the mails a daily average of 19,273. Letters are dispatched for 338 post-offices and ninety-two routes in 624 bags or pouches, and weighing 4,368 pounds. The paper mails are, of course, very much more bulky than the letter mails, as a glance at the official figures will show. There are an average of 1,473 sacks received daily for distribution, making a weight of 103,110 pounds. The average number of sacks dispatched daily to 308 post-offices over 128 routes, is 653, weighing 15,500 pounds. There are distributed 839 sacks of second class, and 634 sacks of third class newspaper matter. This makes a total of 279,249 letters; 1,277 bags and pouches, weighing 117,754 pounds of domestic mail matter handled daily.

The foreign mail matter is by no means a